The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. 1 NO. 220 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17 1913. ONE ANN

The World
Moto
can be obt
BOMBAY CYCLE
AGENC
HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.,1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.......	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE. "A" rate	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN. "B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . .	" 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Departur
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
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JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, ESQ.
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W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb......
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED..................£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME..............£7,139,550

FIRE. LIFE. MARINE. PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA,	2184,	Mon. 17th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.
KASARA	1195,	Th. 20th Nov.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA......	2135,	Fri. 21st Nov.	*5 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Tuesday 18th November, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA....	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 25th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th November, 1913.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	............£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..................£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.......................£1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING,

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	..................Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	........................Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	........................Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay
and
11, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

The Pioneer of High Class English and American Dentistry, at lowest possible prices, consistent with the services of a legally qualified Dental Surgeon.

Dr. Boyes was the first dentist in this country to relegate to the past the old system of book debts and large profits and to work instead on the principle of large cash returns and small profits, with the result that to-day his firm is admitted to be the largest of its kind in India.

Guaranteed Painless Extraction, Rs. 5 (or no fee charged).

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Artificial Teeth from Rs. 5 upwards.

Complete upper or lower Sets from Rs. 5 to Rs. 125.

All Work Guaranteed.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening—to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can, though a tyro be confident that 100% of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy, dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior camera?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable. It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films: and above all the results are always good.

They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press-photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANCHUTZ CAMERA.

It is the Camera for the Amateur, it is the Camera for Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" x 2⅜" to 8½" x 6½".

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS FOR GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets "	" 50	" 2-12
Dindigul Torches "	" 50	" 3—8
Dindigul Rocks "	" 50	" 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	" 50	" 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY*.

RT ADVTS.

NOUNCEMENTS under heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
r line....................	0	4
inimum charge......	1	0

TRACT RATES for three, six and elve months can be had on appli- ation to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economits, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

LOANS arranged promptly and confidentially on personal, collateral and other approved securities. Apply Box No. 122, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0726

MADAME SEMLOH, 4 Apollo Buildings, Colaba, has latest styles in Millinery Flowers etc., Inspection invited. 0766.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the true characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

Outram Road.

A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

BURMA RAILWAYS.—WANTED an Assistant Superintendent, on Rs. 350—450, for the Electrical Block-Signalling Branch. Must have had a good theoretical training and subsequent experience of not less than six years on a railway in the installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus for train signalling and safety appliances connected therewith. Age not to exceed thirty-five and one with experience on an English Railway preferred. Will be required to take immediate charge of entire equipment now in use, including Block and Telegraph instruments and Telephones. Knowlede of Telegraphy, though not essential, is desirable.

Applications with copies of papers to be addressed to the Agent, Burma Railways, Rangoon.

F. L. BIGG-WITHER,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Rangoon, 5th November, 1913.

REQUIRED at once the services of two OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment; thoroughly qualified men only need apply. Men holding the L.C.E. or B.E. degrees will be preferred. Apply to F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E., Trust Engineer-Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 0779

REQUIRED A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500, according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,
(Rajputana).

REQUIRED immediately First Class DRAUGHTSMAN to take charge of Drawing Office.

Diploma from recognized Engineering College essential and only men who have had considerable experience of modern drawing office methods need apply.

This is an exceptional opportunity for a thoroughly trained and qualified man to obtain a well paid and permanent appointment

Reply to Undersigned by letter only stating age, caste, experience, present salary and position and also date when free. Copies of testimonials (not originals) should be forwarded.

Selected applicant will be required to serve on probation for a period of one nth, during which time pay will be allow- before the appointment is confirmed.

F M. B. ROSENTHAL, A.M.I.C.E.,
Cantonment Executive Engineer,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED.

WANTED TEACHER for the Middle School Department of the Wilson High School. Apply PRINCIPAL.

WANTED Employment by a Lady Shorthand TYPIST Conversant with Office work. Good Testimonials. Apply Box No. 502 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, European or Indian, to invest Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a going business as partner. Dividend of 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 128 Advt. Dept. c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0769

WANTED for quiet Station Governess Companion (pure European) to teach two boys ages six and seven. Reply with references stating age, salary required etc., to Mrs. Adamson, Dholpur, Rajputana. 0733.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED MANAGER for up-country Europe Shop. Must be good correspondent. Applications to be sent to the undersigned in candidate's own handwriting with copies of testimonials. K. RUSTOMJI SOONAWALA, Buildings., Khetwadi, 12th Cross Lane.

WANTED good ORCHESTRAL PLAYERS for permanent Orchestra.

Violins, Cellos, Voilas, Oboe, Cornets, Trumpets, French Horns, and Trombone. Good pay for competent men. Apply to

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC,
Government House,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED for a High School in Bombay, Assistant Masters for temporary work. Also a Kindergarten Mistress, and two Lady teachers for Middle School work.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected, to the HON. SECRETARY, Scottish Education Society, 13, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED HOUSE SURGEON for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with free quarters; also a MATRON. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem, by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED a good INDIAN MOTOR-CAR DRIVER, must be used to high powered cars and have good references; no good applying without. Salary Rs. 40 per month with yearly increments of Rs. 10 per month if work satisfactory. Applicants must send copies of testimonials to

THE AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Bikaner State.

WANTED by EUROPEANS 2 single rooms with board from Dec. 1st. Must be clean and airy and moderate price. Colaba preferred. Apply Box No. 129 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0781

WANTED two ASSISTANT TEACHERS for A. V. School, Ankleshwar, one B.A., (with Persian preferred) and another P. E. or Intermediate (with Sanskrit preferred). Apply soon to the Undersigned stating second language, voluntary subjects, if any, and salary

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleshwar.
Ankleshwar, 12th November, 1913.

WANTED—An Assistant Master, trained and good at games, on Rs. 125 with food and quarters.

A Matron, preference given to applicants with knowledge of nursing, on Rs. 50 with food and quarters.

Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the HEAD MASTER CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LAHORE.

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Hyderabad Sind Municipal Water Works on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Must possess First Class Engineer's Certificate and have had previous experience of Water Works. Application stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to THE PRESIDENT, Hyderabad Sind Municipality, before 7th December, 1913.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
Advertising
Agricultural
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training.
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

BUGGY FOR SALE, done up in June and in good condition, but wants new tyres, Rs. 400. Apply

SCOTT & CO.,
Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE, very grand, wire-haired IRISH TERRIER DOG. Splendid companion excellent house guard. Rs. 75 only. Worth double. F. J. ENGINEER, opp. Tardeo Castle.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE-Poled Tent, 30 by 18 ft. inside inner cover; weight 28 mds., very good order. Price Rs. 1,000.—Full particulars from PRESIDENT, Officers Mess. 4th Worc. Regt., Bareilly.

FOR SALE—Open touring Car CHARRON, 12-15 H. P. for Rs. 4,300 or nearest offer. Complete new set of tyres and tubes including stepney wheel and taxi meter, in good working order. Trial solicityed.—Apply to Mr. W. ROBERTS, Taxi Stand, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE handsome ARAB HORSE, Dark Bay, free from all marks, double bone, 15 hand, 6 years old, ready for harness and saddle. Apply

R. SCOTT & CO.,
Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE 3½ H. P. Watercooled "Scott" MOTOR-CYCLES, free engine, two speed gear, F. R. S. Lamp, Jones speedometer, large horn, Scott and Binks Carburettors. Rs. 600 or near. With Montgomery Sidecar if desired Rs. 750.

BRISCOE,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—14-16 BELSIZE CAR, 1909 pattern, complete with stepney, tools, screen, speedometer actylene headlight, two side and one tail lamps. Four-seater lately painted and overhauled, in good running order. Price Rs. 2,500.

D.-B. 28-bore Hammer Gun, both barrels choke, by W. Evans, London, in good condition with: 22 Moris Tube. Price Rs. 100.

Bay Baluchi mare GUMBAZINA, I.P.A.C., 9 years, a fast and very handy light weight polo pony with perfect mouth. Hunted in both saddles for two seasons in Quetta. Believed perfectly sound. Can be seen and tried in Sialkot care of Major Fletcher, 17th Lancers. Price Rs. 1,800, open to offers.

Apply MAJOR JAMES, First Assistant to Resident, Srinagar.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—Brinsmead, Arthur Allison, Julius Fenrich, Rose, and Schiedmayer. Prices from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Apply J. D. WADIA, 3, Cumballa Hill.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB GELDING, 8 years, good in harness and saddle. Formerly charger. Never sick, believed thoroughly sound.

DOG CART in first class condition, new tyres and harness. Rs. 900 or near offer.

S. G. BURROW,
Baroda.

TO BE LET.

AVAILABLE on the 20th—Large Room with Board, facing West. Suit married couple or bachelor.—Mrs. FAIRWEATHER, Mayo House, Cooperage.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bathrooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752.

LANOWLI—Well furnished BUNGALOW open on four sides, TO BE LET immediately for November and December.—Apply KHANSAHEB PESTONJI, opposite Post Office, Lanowli.

TO BE LET big GODOWNS at Mount Road and Love Lane. Apply LAND & BUILDING AGENCY, Mazagon.

TO BE LET—BODE VILLA, Khandalla, furnished with four bed-rooms.—Apply FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, No. 2, Crawford Market.

TO LET——Healthy and airy Flats, Ameer Manzil and Sunny House, E. L. and Fans, up-to-date European style, rent moderate.—Apply NAVAB'S ATTORNEY, 9, Green Street, Fort.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 0773

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "MINOCHER VILLA," Middle-Colaba, one of the best houses in Colaba. Rent moderate.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD Airy Office for Rs. 75.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD AIRY & COMMODIOUS Office in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 100.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
0777.

TO BE LET.

TWO FLATS in "RACHEL LODGE," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO BE LET.

THE CABINS in Middle Colaba, an upper-storied Bungalow with stables. For rent and other particulars. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.—EMPTY CASES of Machinery consisting of about 32,400 Spindles and 1,036 Looms of Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co. with their Preparatory Machinery and of Gearings of Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort upto the 30th November, 1913.

Further particulars can be had at the Company's Office.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1913.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST dividend of Rupees EIGHT (Rs. 8) per share will be paid on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 13th day of November, 1913, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

JAMNADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH dividend of Rupees FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) per share will be paid on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 13th day of November, 1913, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

TENDERS are invited by 11 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, for providing an ELECTRIC LIFT in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Plans and particulars may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, and Forms of Tenders obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Public Works Department,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, up to 1 p.m. on the 16th December, 1913, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, including OIL KERSOINE, TIMBER TEAK, etc. (more or less) during the year from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

Full particulars regarding Terms of Contract, etc., can be obtained from the Factory office during the office hours on working days.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Schedules for Stores will be supplied on payment of one rupee per set.

Earnest money at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. on the total value of the Stores tendered for, in the form of a Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes will be required to accompany the Tenders. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished, they must remain in the name of Depositor, but the enfacement of the payment of interest must be made payable at the Poona Treasury, which rule must be strictly observed. Security Deposits will be required from those tenderers whose Contracts are accepted.

Tenders will be submitted for sanction to the Director of Ordance Factories, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 17th December, 1913.

M. WALKER, Lt.-Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

AT the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation, Ltd. it is resolved to take the Company into voluntary liquidation and Messrs. Jivanlal V. Dessai B.A. Bart-at-Law and Navalshanker Narsinhprasad Shukla B.A., L.L.B., Pleader are appointed liquidators.

J. V. DESAI,
N. N. SHUKLA,
0783 Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

ALL SCOTSMEN desirous of attending the ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER on the 29th November, which will be held in the TAJ HAHAL HOTEL, are requested to send in their names and those of their guests AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham will take the Chair.

The Pipers of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS will play, and an exhibition of Highland Dancing will be given.

Tickets Rs. 20 each. Any balance remaining over will be handed to the Scottish Orphanage.

Honorary Secretaries:—
Hon. Mr. J. P. CHRYSTAL,
Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.,
C. BOWES LYON, Esqr.,
Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Oriental Mining Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 14, Bank Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Accounts of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Motilal Kanji who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Oriental Mining Co., Ld.,

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th November 25th November 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Purshotum Morarji Khimji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the under mentioned property. All persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand in, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien or otherwise however are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and also to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such, claim, if any, and the same will be considered waived.

Description of the property above referred to: ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Goweshwar Oart in Old Hanuman Streets First Crose Lane outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay contain-Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty nine square yards and eight ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 88 and now under Ward C No. 147 street Nos. 13 and 15 old Hanuman Street First Cross Lane and bounded as follows that is to say: On the East by the sweeper's passage; on the West and North by Public passage and on the South by the property of Premji Pragji.

Dated this 17th day of November 1913.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND
RANCHODDAS.
0780 Purchasers' Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and encing on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914. Extra Meetings, 10 days, and Bombay Races 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 15 Days' Racing.

	Rs.
Members of the Turf Club	45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club	50 each.
Ladies	15 each.

Bombay Races only, 11th 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February 1914.

	Rs.
Members of the Turf Club	25 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ...	25 each....
Ladies	5 each.

To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued; to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs	Bombay Races.	Rs.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman ...	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs	Bombay Races.	Rs.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 0782

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
351 General Traffic Manager.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable persons for the post of SUPERINTENDENT in the Water Works Department. Applicants should have had a good all round experience on a large Water Works and should be well up in waste prevention and pipe-laying. They should also have a good knowledge of plumbing and building work.

Salary Rs. 300, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per month with Rs. 50 per month horse allowance.

The person appointed will be subject to the leave and other rules in force in the Corporation and will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Applications stating age and qualifications and giving full particulars of experience together with copies of testimonials, addressed to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calcutta, will be received up to Monday, the 8th day of December, 1913.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 6th November, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays 1913-14.

REDUCED RETURN FARES.

DURING the period 12th to 31st December 1913, inclusive, Return Tickets will be issued as under:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way.	AT SINGLE FARES.	Subject to the proviso that the charge for the lesser distance should in no case exceed that for the greater.
For distances 51 to 100 miles each way	AT A FARE AND A HALF.	
INTERMEDIATE CLASS		
For any distance over 50 miles each way.	AT TWO THIRD CLASS SINGLE FARES.	

These Concession Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to, and including the 14th January 1914.

The outward journey after commencement must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as that allowed for ordinary single journey tickets, viz., one day being allowed for break of journey for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles; but no break of journey will be allowed at a station short of 100 miles from the point where the journey was commenced.

This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession, and is subject to the condition that the North-Western Railway will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the luggage of persons travelling under it.

By Order,
L. C. D. BEAN,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Lahore, 28th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Petty Stores to the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. Tender forms and list of stores required can be had from this office on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (Sundays and Holidays excepted) or on written application.

3. The amount, if any, required as "earnest money" will be noted on the Tender Form by this office and only Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt for the amount will be accepted in payment. Cash or currency notes will not be taken.

4. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 12th December 1913; and will be opened at 1 p. m. on the same day. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

5. The director of Ordnance Factories does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. A certificate will be required to the effect that the Tenderers have inspected the authorized patterns and samples of stores kept in the Factory, which can be seen at any time during working hours.

7. The Principal Items required are:—Timber, Cordage, Twin Cotton, Oils (Kerosine, Castor, Lubricating), Oakum, Tallow Drill, Muslin, Bags packing, Lume, Gunny, etc., etc.

F. C. LANE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent.
Harness and Saddlery Factory,
Cawnpore, 8th November 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RALWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR, AND Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-ern Ex-press. 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. New Fast Pas-senger 1.2.3. H.M.		Stations.		Up. North-ern Ex-press. 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. New Fast Pas-senger 1.2.3 H.M
21-0	21-45	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr.	8-30	6-4
3-30	6-55	Arr.	Delhi ..	Dep.	6-0	21-20
-23	..	Arr.	Meerut Cantt..	Dep.	2-11	..
3-27	..	Arr.	Saharanpur ..	Dep.	23- 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr.	Lahore ..	Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr.	Rawalpindi ..	Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr.	Peshawar Cantt.	Dep.	8-48	..

F. H. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Hailed everywhere as a triumph.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Read what the Press says, and then see for yourself.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

will make you proud to be British. It is the greatest, of British films showing a vivid picture of the greatest of British battles.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

is a film never to be forgotten. It breathes the very spirit of war.

6-30 8-30 10.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

Last Performances of the New Bandmann Opera Company.

To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.

Grand Farewell benefit to the Popular Comedian Mr. Alfred Frith.

By Special Request

"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."

To-morrow Night

Last and Farewell Performance.

Farewell of the Bandmann Opera Company.

By Special Request

"THE PINK LADY."

Prices of Admission :—

Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5**.

Balcony Rs. **3**. Gallery Re. **1**.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.

Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Special Notice:—**Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

◆

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th

THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.

under the Direction of

W. ANGUS McLEOD.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

in the History of India.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO. JAN. MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:

BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.

STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.

DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

Manager: HOWARD EDIE.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

A. N. PHARMACY.

Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE ALCAZAR CINEMA DE LUXE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY. **10**

To-Night !! To-Night !!

!! YETTMAH !!

IN A NEW SERIES OF

WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS.

To-Night !
To-Night !
To-Night ! **ELECTROCUTION CHAIR ILLUSION.**

Gorgeous Scenery. Elaborate costumes.

Miss SADIE WILLIAMS

THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE.

In a Budget of New Songs and Duck Dance.

Glorious series of "STAR" FILMS

LAST VOYAGE OF THE "SANAWITTS."

A Thrilling Drama of the 'Sea.'

GILLEN ACROBATIC DUO (Variety.) **SEVERAL COMICS.**

"WIFFLES"

As an Eccentricity Expert.

PATHE'S GAZETTE with all the Home News.

Book Now. Telephone 2109.

Same Prices.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

Presents for the first time in India

THE BANDMANN LONDONERS

in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Friday November 21st. | For the First Time in Bombay The Present London Rage

"HULLO RAGTIME"

as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.

Saturday November 22nd. | For the First Time in Bombay

The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavillion Theatre, London.

"STEP THIS WAY"

(Everybody's Doing it Now)

Now packing the Pavillion Theatre London.

NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.

Be in the Fashion: See and Learn Ragtime.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications or Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and
Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street. Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 20th November at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata... ... ... **MAY QUEEN** ... ... Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad ... ... **BANNER OF ST. GEORGE** ... ... Elgar.

(For the first time in Bombay.)

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. F. Halliwell ....Soprano. Miss M. Willson .... Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen ....Tenor. Mr. Joseph Dodds .... Bass.

WITH

Chorus of 70 voices.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist ... ... **Mr. Frank St. Leger.**
Conductor ... ... **Mr. Edward Behr.**

Prices.—**Centre of Hall Rs. 4, Sides of Hall Rs. 2.**

All Seats can be reserved.

Plan at MARCKS & Co., Lt.,

Esplanade Road, Fort.

0759

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A thrilling American War Drama

THE CIVILIAN.

The Story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Redskin Indians. A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.

THE RED INK TRAGEDY.

Another fine Bunny Comedy.

LOVED BY A KING.

A beautiful coloured Historical Drama.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.

Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6 30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Charni Road. **Tel. No. 1271.**

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE STORY OF THE WORLD. A Simple History for Boys and Girls. By Elizabeth O'Neill, M.A., Author of "A Nursery History of England". Profusely illustrated in colour and black and white from authentic sources,	6	9
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297

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, teapoys, sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables, side-boards, single and double almirahs, cheval glass, phonographs with records, etc.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—A great quantity of grey shirtings, jaconetts, dri' and white mulls and nainsooks.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Sobhajchand Naginchand, Insolvent, Silver pandan, Silver brush, Godrej Safe, Clock, Typewriter, Cupboard, revolving top office table, Copying press, sofa, chairs, Gadlas, Takias, Mehta-box, etc.

Re:—Hirji Dharamsey and others, Insolvents, one safe, one clock.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES, FULL PRESSED ANJAR COTTON (DAMAGED.)

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in "K" Shed, Princes Dock.

G. D. & Co., 28 bales, full pressed, Anjar Cotton (damaged), Ex. s.s. Bahaduri, imported from Kutch-Tuna.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clovelly, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, (opposite Mr. Gaghon's bungalow), the very valuable and artistic teak and blackwood and mahogany furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, elegant sideboards and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedsteads, iron bedsteads, single and double almirahs, rich electric chandeliers and fans, richly carved blackwood furniture. English, reclining chair and teapoys, upright grand piano by Bord (French), veranda seats, large cheval glass, dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, panel cupboards, folding screens, large sliding dining table and chairs, solid mahogany, wine cooler, meatsafe, ice-box, folding mahogany card table, English plated bookstand, easy and low chairs, chicks, English earthenware, enamelled washing basins and copper enamelled bath tubs, etc., etc., rubber-tyred victoria, by Simpson of Madras and 1 cabriolette by Windower, almost new.

The property of F. H. Simkins, Esq., of F. and C. Osler, Clovelly, Nepean Sea Road.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR NEAR KOORLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Insolvents, Mahomed Ahmed Khatri, Esmail Ahmed Khatri, and Joosub Ahmed Khatri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

Lot. No. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of land, situate at Chimboor, in Koorla District, Taluka Thana, admeasuring about 2 acres and 25½ goonthas and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the land of Chunilal Bhogilal and Kanilal Hiralal, on the West by the bungalow of Sitaram Morarrao, on the South by the pasture and beyond it by the Oart of Khursetjee Rustomjee, on the North by the Government way to go from Koorla to Trombay, and bearing Collector's Nos. as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot. Nos.	Falin No.	Area Acre. Goonthas.	Assessment
215	1	0	0-17½	Rs. 1-8.0
216	1	0	0-13	,, 2-13-6
,,	2	0	0-33¼	,, 2-0-0
,,	1	0	1.1¾	,, 9-2-6
				Rs. 15-8-0

Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of Land, Situate in Koorla District in Thana Zilla, admeasuring about 2 acres and 5¼ Goonthas, bearing Survey No. 230, and 239 and Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14 and the Assessment whereof is Rs. 5-6-0 and bounded on the North by the Government passage, on the South by the way to go to Chimboor from Koorla, on the East partly by the land of Gangaram Sakharam and partly by the land of Soonder Narayen and on the West by the land belonging to Bai Pootlibai Sitaram Morarjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., attorneys to the said Official Assignee at their Office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 17th November, 1913.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

MESSRS. MO
CIRC

◆

Messrs. Samuel Mon
the following in their week
London October 30:—

GOLD.

About £950,000 arrived in
bar gold. The amount which
shipped this week to India is £15

It is expected that the Bank of E
will receive only a small portion of
available balance, as there has been,
the first time since the beginning of th
year, an enquiry on New York account.
The amount engaged for that quarter is £400,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

October 23rd £129,000 in bar gold.

October 24th £179,000 in bar gold.

October 24th £44,000 in sovereigns from Switzerland.

October 28th £9,000 in sovereigns from Switzerland.

October 29th £153,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

A withdrawal was made as under:—

October 29th £50,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

The net influx during the week was £464,000.

SILVER.

The change which came over the market on the 23rd instant has developed into persistent weakness.

In relation to the size of the market, what might be termed an avalanche of selling from the East—the chief cause of which was, no doubt, the continued uneasiness as to the native financial position in India—lowered prices to the extent of 5/16d. for cash and for 2 months.

Apart from a moderate demand for the Continent, and some covering orders, there was little support forthcoming, as buyers seemed quite willing to stand aside and await developments.

The Indian Government apparently has withdrawn from the market for the time being, and prospects for the near future are uncertain, depending as, they do, to a large extent, on whether the forced sales from India continue or not.

In any case, the fact that there has been a substantial increase in the amount of the bear position open, is a factor that should assist toward a recovery, once the present uneasiness is allayed.

A shipment of £270,000 was made, chiefly for account of the Indian Government, per steamer Arcadia, which left for Bombay on the 29th instant, and it is possible that a further shipment of a moderate amount will be made by the steamer leaving to-morrow.

In the Indian Currency Return received on the 24th instant, "Silver under Coinage" figures for the first time since 10th March last. and the amount is given as 100 lakhs. The total amount of silver rupees held under the denominations of "Silver Rupees," "Silver under Coinage" and "Silver in Standard Reserve" was 1,875 lakhs, against 1,820 lakhs in the previous return.

The stock in Shanghai has risen from £6,195,000 to £6,250,000, whilst that in Bombay is reduced from £365,000 to £300,000. The offtake at the latter place remains at 75 bars a day.

A shipment of £13,000 has been made during the week from San Francisco to Hongkong.

A decree was recently issued by the Mexican Government inflicting heavy penalties on persons found guilty of melting down coined money of the Republic.

It appears that advantage has been taken of the recent heavy fall in the sterling value of the Mexican dollar to melt down these coins and realize them as bullion.

The quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Oct. 24th 27 7/8 cash 27 3/4 2 mos.
Oct. 25th 27 3/4 cash 27 5/8 2 mos.
Oct. 27th 27 13/16 cash 27 11/16 2 mos.
Oct. 28th 27 5/8 cash 27 1/2 2 mos.
Oct. 29th 27 1/2 cash 27 7/16 2 mos.
Oct. 30th 27 1/2 cash 27 7/16 2 mos.
Average for the week 27.677 cash 27.573 2 mos.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

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and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a type writer, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

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G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,
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MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cyress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
F. 155, Market, Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes as good as new.
From Rs. 70 upwards.
THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
REPAIRS—A Speciality.
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St. BOMBAY

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

◆

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 17th November 1913.

1223. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st December and not to-day the 17th instant as previously notified.

1224. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 18th instant at 6. 45 p.m.

1225. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday the 18th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6. p.m.

1226. *Parade.*—There will be a parade for Officers at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7. 30 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant for Sword Exercises by the Adjutant. Dress.-Mufti, with Sam Browne Belts and Swords.

1227. *Parade.*—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7. 30 a.m. Dress.-Review Order, Khaki. Medals will be worn.
The parade will be over by 9 a.m.
II. There will be a practice parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7. 30 a.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki.

1228. *Parade.*—The usual parade held on Wednesday evening is cancelled.

1229. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3. p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, closed on Thursday and Sunday.

1230. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade to-day Monday the 17th instant at 7. 30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

(Signed) F. H. James Captain
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

On November 3rd a message was despatched from Darjeeling by Sir William Duke at 10-10 a.m. to be carried to Kalimpong by relays of scouts. The Darjeeling Boy Scouts under Captain Wemyss held the road from Darjeeling to Pashok and the Kalimpong Boy Scouts under Mr. Williams were placed in relay to relay at full speed and reached Pashok at 12-30. It was handed to Dr. Graham at Mission House, Kalimpong, at 2 p.m. The whole work was creditably done and reflects great honour both on Scouts and Scoutsmasters.

FOR
INDIGESTION
and all Stomach Troubles
Use Dr. Gupta's "DIGESTINE,"
anew preparation from vegetable Digestive Papay juice. Price As. 8 per phial of 16 tablets. 6, Gupta' Lane Calcutta.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in lower Sind and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in defect at other stations. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 15th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	[illegible]	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	ariation 1st ov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th) ..	86.3	63.0	89	0.21	0.21	—0.10
Jask ..	83.3	72.3	86	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd) ..	84.8	75.1	56	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	86.3	56.5	49	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi ..	80.4	43.1	59	..	0.11	—0.03
Lahore ..	85.9	46.2	67	..	0.00	0.00
Sirsa ..	86.8	48.0	53	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala ..	83.5	41.9	73	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi ..	84.0	56.8	36	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	87.0	58.5	36	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri ..	87.3	49.1	44	..	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi ..	87.6	54.1	33	..	0.00	—0.05
Cawnpore ..	85.6	53.5	55	..	0.00	—0.29
Allaha'ad ..	87.6	52.0	52	..	0.00	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	90.7	56.8	54	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi ..	84.5	68.5	83	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer ..	86.6	55.2	58	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur ..	89.2	52.1	39	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah ..	89.6	59.6	45	..	0.00	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	90.0	60.5	74	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka ..	82.8	76.2	88	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval ..	90.1	63.3	64	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot ..	90.6	57.3	60	..	0.00	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para. ..	92.5	61.3	42	..	0.00	0.00
Surat ..	94.4	61.1	59	..	0.00	—0.06
Ahmedabad ..	94.1	65.2	35	..	0.00	0.00
Deesa ..	94.8	54.4	47	..	0.00	—0.05
Neemuch ..	86.9	56.0	35	..	0.00	0.00
Indore ..	88.1	55.1	46	..	0.00	—0.13
ENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	85.3	49.3	56	..	0.00	—0.25
Saugor ..	85.3	59.1	24	..	0.00	—0.17
Hoshangabad ..	88.1	52.4	52	..	0.00	—0.24
Khandwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola ..	91.2	53.0	31	..	0.00	—0.29
Amraoti ..	89.6	63.8	32	..	0.00	—0.32
Nagpur ..	89.6	60.3	46	..	0.00	—0.57
Chanda ..	87.5	51.5	62	..	..	—0.52
Raipur ..	80.7	58.6	38	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.9	72.1	78	..	..	—0.35
Ratnagiri ..	90.8	64.9	46	..	..	—0.37
Mormugao ..	84.0	67.7	75	..	..	—0.81
Karwar ..	86.7	63.5	88	..	..	—1.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.4	54.6	36	..	..	—0.31
Ahmednagar ..	88.1	55.0	35	..	..	—0.39
Poona ..	88.0	52.3	66	..	..	—0.69
Sholapur ..	90.3	58.6	32	..	0.00	—0.69
Bijapur ..	88.2	57.3	40	..	0.00	—0.74
Belgaum ..	85.3	54.5	37	..	0.00	—1.37
Aurangabad ..	87.9	56.0	27	..	0.00	—0.32
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.4	52.7	59	..	0.00	—0.48
Hyderabad ..	88.3	57.2	57	..	0.00	—0.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	91.8	68.8	59	..	0.03	—2.19
Calicut ..	87.3	66.6	79	..	2.60	—0.79
Cochin ..	87.7	73.7	70	..	1.56	—3.14
Colombo ..	84.5	73.5	88	..	7.41	—0.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	88.8	64.7	71	..	0.00	—4.07
Bellary ..	90.0	60.3	50	..	0.00	—1.39
Guddapah ..	88.5	60.5	51	..	0.00	—1.82
Madras ..	83.0	67.0	76	—	13.21	6.21
Bangalore ..	79.3	56.8	55	..	0.11	—2.09
Coimbator ..	86.4	57.8	62	..	1.00	—1.05
Trichinopoly ..	86.1	64.3	?	..	4.37	1.78
agl4patam ..	83.7	70.7	81	..	21.75	—13.65

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

◆

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

15th November.

281. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Corps on Sunday next, the 16th instant, for Class Firing. It is hoped that as many Members as possible will turn out and complete their Class Firing.
Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range.
1st Train leaves as under:—
Colaba at 5-55 a.m. Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m. Members may leave Bombay by any train provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 12 noon.

283. *Lectures—Officers.*—A Lecture will be delivered by Lieut-Colonel H.O. Vincent O.C. R.G.A. at B.V.A. Head-Quarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 17th instant. All Officers are invited to attend.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

284. *Parade.*—Wednesday, 19th instant, the B.V.A. will parade as strong as possible to take part in the Brigade Rehearsal Parade. Fall in at Head-Quarters 7-30 a.m. sharp. Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki-helmets.

285. Parade;—Squad Drill and Ride Exercises at 7 p.m. at Headquarters under Section Commanders. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

286. *Parade.*—Friday, 21st instant, the B.V.A. will parade as strong as possible to take part in the Brigade parade on occasion of the Visit of H.E. The Commander-in-Chief. Time and place of parade will be notified later. Dress:—Review Order-White.

287. *Issue of Arms.*—Every member who has not yet done so, is requested to draw his Arms and Accoutrements before Wednesday 19th instant.
The Armoury is open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. It will be kept open on Tuesday till 7-30 p.m.

288. 1st *Aid Examination.*—The 1st Aid Class; Examination will be held at B.V.A. Headquarters by Captain G.F.I. Harkness I.M.S. at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE

There will be a Subscription Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday 25th November 1913 at 9-30 p.m. Admission by Ticket only.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

◆

A public meeting of Members of the Theosophical Society, will be held at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobitalao this evening at 6 p.m., (S. T.) to celebrate the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society (the 38th Anniversary) when short addresses will be delivered suitable to the occasion. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will take the Chair and will speak on "The Influence of Theosophy on Humanity," and Mr. Damoder Jagjiwan Master will produce divine songs accompanied by Music.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body [illegible]ment and strenghens broken down tissues.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The conditions in the Bay remain disturbed and nearly general heavy rain with a very low temperature is reported from Burma. The chief falls are:—Moulmein two inches; Rangoon, Bassein and Lashio three; Diamond Island four; Toungoo, Yamethin, Mandalay and Maymyo one and half; Akyab and Thayetmyo one.

Weather has been dry over the rest of India where temperature is narly normal while humidity is low in the central parts of the country and the Deccan.

Forecast:—No great change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla reported a shock of light intensity at its origin more than one thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 2-31 a.m. on Saturday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 14th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.937
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	71.8
Dew Point	,,	68.1
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.4
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	85.9
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	70.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		113

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th November, was 30.188 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

◆

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1913		High Water				
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.	ft.	in.
					26	2
Mon.	17	m	1	8	28	7
			0	48 a	25	10
Tues.	18	m	1	49	28	2
			1	31 a	25	4
Wed.	19	m	2	34	27	8
			2	20 a	24	9
Thurs.	20	m	3	25	27	1
			3	25 a	24	3
Fri.	21	m	4	26	26	8
			4	48 a	24	2

1913		Low Water				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	17	m	7	2	20	0
			6	41 a	15	8
Tues.	18	m	7	43	20	4
			7	19 a	16	4
Wed.	19	m	8	34	20	8
			8	6 a	17	3
Thurs.	0	m	9	42	20	8
			9	7 a	18	3
Fri.	21	m	11	16	20	3
			10	26 a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
17. (Mon.)	6h.	47m.	6h.	1m.
18. (Tues.)	6h.	47m.	6h.	1m.
19. (Wed.)	6h.	48m.	6h.	0m.
20. (Thurs.)	6h.	48m.	6h.	0m.
14. (Fri.)	6h.	49m.	6h.	0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h	50.2m	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th	0h	4.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon.		14th	4h	41.4m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.		21st	1h	25.5m.	P.M.

BREACHES ON S, I. R.

◆

EARLY POSTING OF CHINA AND S. A. MAILS.

The Bombay G. P. O. notifies that in consequence of breaches on the South Indian Railway, mails are reaching, Tuticorin one day late.

Correspondence for the Far East, Australia South Africa and Mauritius for transmission via Tuticorin should, therefore, be posted at the G. P. O. and Town Sub Offices in time for the Madras Mail one day earlier than at present, until further notice.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANGAL.

◆

A meeting of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal will be held on to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the first floor in the Servants of India Societies' Home, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Prabhakar Krishnaji Pange will deliver a lecture on the increasing death-rates of Infants in Bombay and the means to prevents them.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

COMMERCIAL.

◆

BOMBAY MARKETS.

◆

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 15.

The Market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. To-day being mail day, little business is reported beyond the ordinary transactions for the mail.

We quote:—
Bank's selling—
T. T. ready, 1s. 4 1/16d.
D. D. mail, 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. forward, 1s. 4 3/32d., 15th Dec., 15th Jan.
Bank's buying—
Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 months ready, 1s. 4 3/8d.
Credits 3 months forward, 1s. 4 5/16d., March.
Credits 6 months ready, 1s. 4 9/16d.
Francs 3 months ready, 172¼.
Marks 3 months ready, 140¼.
60 days Hongkong, 144¾.
60 days Shanghai, 196¼.
60 days Japan, 148½.

BULLION.

There was no change in the London quotations for Silver and the tone of the Market was quiet. Locally the rate for the Settlement opened at 80-12 and declined to 80-11. Ready cut bars were selling at 80-8. A small business is reported.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	80	8	0
(cut bars).			
,, ,, 1st Settlement ...	80	11	0
,, ,, 2nd Settlement ...	79	1	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market presented a steadier tone to-day, and an advance of about an anna was noticed. The Market opened at Rs. 95-5, gradually improved to Rs. 95-6-6, but finally closed at Rs. 95-6 for 30th November delivery. Moderate business was reported during the course of the day. At present the Market is void of activity and little business is possible till the affairs of the Share Market have resumed the normal condition.

Ready Paper was in fair demand and was placed at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

15-11-13.

Very little business for forward delivery was reported to-day in Cotton Mill Shares. There was a good inquiry from real investors with regard to several Mill shares which are considered good for investment and are cheap at the present rates. Some of the brokers who have failed to meet their liabilities are trying to meet half way, and a sort of compromise will make matters smooth for them. Others who are heavily involved have no course but to leave the Stock Exchange.

Central India Mills shares moved up to Rs. 1,875 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,500.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,130 and Colaba were in demand at Rs. 1,380 for cash.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 470 and David to Rs. 472-8.

Finlays advanced to Rs. 312-8 and Swans were in request at Rs. 285.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 220, Crescent at Rs. 112-8 and Kohinoors at Rs. 725.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares jumped and touched Rs. 785.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 194.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 63-12.

COTTON.

The American Markets report a sharp advance both in futures and spot. Liverpool was also higher for futures, but spot cotton had not yet felt the effect of the rise in America, and was only 2 points up. Planters are said to be holding back their cotton. Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the week were 507,000 bales against 552,000 bales for the corresponding week last year. Stocks at the U. S. Ports are 995,000 bales against 1,242,000 bales last year; and at the Interior Ports 616,000 bales against 544,000. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing, and though we shall no doubt see another effort on the part of "bears" to depress prices, there is little reason to think that the effort will be permanently successful. Unless something unforeseen arises, we look for higher prices later on, if not in the immediate future.

The Local Market opened firm and bazaar rates were fully Rs. 4 over last evening's quotations. The up-country Markets are advancing rapidly under the influence of a good demand by export houses. Sellers here are scarce. but the recent sharp advance in prices has checked the demand locally and at the close rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than they opened this morning.

Bazaar quotations:—
Fine, M. G. Broach, Rs. 329-30, March.
Good, M. G. Broach, Rs. 317½, March.
Fine, M. G. Hinghunghat, Rs. 310, January.
Fine, M. G. Nagpur, Rs. 306, January.
Fine, M. G. Yeotmal, Rs. 301, January.
Fine, M. G. Dhamangaon, Rs. 297, January.
Fine, M. G. Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 290, January.
Fine, M. G. Amraoti, Rs. 293, January.
Fine, M. G. Khandeish, Rs. 273, January.
Fine, M. G. Bengals, Rs. 252, January.
F. G. Bengals, Rs. 246, January.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
N. D.	7·13	7·15 +2
D J.	7·11	7·12 +1
J. F.	7·10	7·12 +2
F. M.	7·11	7·12 +1
M. A	7·11	7·13 +2
A. M.	7.12	7·13 1
M J	7.12	7 14+2
J. J.	7 09	7·11×2
J. A.	7·07	6·08+1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat: The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White Pessi	5	6	0	R. T.
White Delhi May	5	13	3	,,

Linseed: Prices have advanced owing to firmer advices from the Home Markets.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, December ...	7	1[illegible]	0	R. T.
Bold Brown, May	8	1[illegible]	0	,,

Rapeseed: The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore.	7	13	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore.	9	4	0	,,
Brown Delhi, May	8	14	0	R. T.

Teelseed: The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 p. c. Bold White	58	8	0
Mimbara	59	8	0
Black Kutni J. F.	48	8	0

Castorseed: The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras	35	0	0
Guzerat	34	0	0

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15

Consols 2½ %	72 13-16 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. —	.. 25-31 ,,
Rentes 3 % .. .. — —	.. 87 1-4 ,,
Berlin Cheques on London — —	.. 20·50 ½ + ½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. — —	27 7-16 —1-16
,, 2 months hence .. —	27 7-16 —1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	.. 63 3-4 ungd
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	.. 1-3 29-32 ungd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) — ..	87 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. — ..	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. ..	4 11-16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5 3-8
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. — ..	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	4 1-4 +1-8
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-2 +1-

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:-Quiet Steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	—
Mid Americans	
Egyptian F. G. F. .. — —	— .. 7·54 + 7 d.
	— .. 10·20 + 5 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone — .. .. — ..	Quiet
Estimated Sales .. —	7,000
Total Imports .. .. —	1,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	Previous closing Price	To-day's price.
N. D.	7 13	7·14
D. J.	7 11	7.12
J. F.	7·10	7·12
F. M.	7 11	7·12
M. A.	7 11	7 13
A. M.	7 12	7·14
M. J.	7 12	7·14
J. J.	7·09	7 11
J. A.	7·07	7·09

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

◆

	Bales.—
Total in Sight	5 970.000
Egyptian Visible Supply	414,000
East Indian Visible Supply	151,000
American Visible Supply	3,642,000
Other ,, ,, ...	153,000
Total Sales	61,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	5,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	14,000
East Indian Forwarded	900
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Imports	—
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	400,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	470,000

AMERICAN COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 18,000
Day's Exports to Continent 43,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·29-6 Previous Closing price 13·35.
Futures at New York Mar. 13.39-8 Previous Closing price 13·47.
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to Bear Pressure and liquidation
Spot Cotton at New York 13·80-10 Previous price 13.90.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·5-16. unchanged Previous price 13·5-16.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet
Futures at New Orleans: Jan. 13·41-7 Previous price 13.48.
Futures at New Orleans: Mar. 13·51-7 Previous price 13.58.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) — .. .. 9 3-4 ungd.
Demand Bills — — 4 85 3- 8½
Silver Commercial Bars — 59- 38-½

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47¾; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers; firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 44¼+¼; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; value firm. Calcutta Linseed 43-6+3d.; Nov.-Dec.; London value firm.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37¼×½; Nov.-Dec.; London sellers canal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi. per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36¾×½; Nov.-Dec.; Hull sellers canal firmer.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-3×½; Nov.-Dec.; sellers

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE 32lbs. 34½; sellers; Jan.-Feb.; quiet but steady. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal. Feb.-March; quiet but steady.

Australian.—South Australian 35¼; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 35¼; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales, 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; unchanged, sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12¾; unchanged, nominal Jan.-March; neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; unchanged, sellers November; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; unchanged, sellers May; steady very little doing. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9; unchanged, December; sellers. Quiet at previous quotations. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; unchanged, November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F Bombay 11-4½; November; value easier. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½+½; Nov.-Dec.; Hamburg sellers firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; unchanged, Nov.-Dec.; Hull sellers steady.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

◆

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD., for the week ended 15th November 1913 as compared with the statement of 8th November 1913:—

	8th Nov	15thNov.
LIABILITIES.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
,, Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	57,02,000	52,22,000
Current Deposits	13,02,000	13,37,000
Sundries	44,000	44,000
	86,48,000	82,03,000
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	24,67,000	26,59,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	48,53,000	39,75,000
Local Bills Discounted	94,000	92,800
Office Furniture and Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Sundries	72,000	54,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	11,36,000	13,96,200
	86,48,000	82,03,00

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From Our Correspondents.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1913.

RUGBY.

Cambridge University have already somewhat discounted the high hopes formed of them at the beginning of the season, for, on their own ground, they failed on Saturday (October 25) by 17 points to 10 when opposed to the Harlequins. The latter won on their merits, in spite of a strenuous effort on the part of the Cantabs to pull the match out of the fire. Cumberlege, the Cambridge captain, and Lewis, the famous Welsh international, did not seem altogether to hit it off. The forwards, too, must improve considerably before they can be regarded as a good pack. The three-quarters were also disappointing, but should be improved by the inclusion of the famous South African international, de Villiers, who has just come into residence.

Oxford, on the other hand, delighted their friends by defeating Richmond by 28 points to 12. They were far and away superior behind the scrum while their forwards just about held their own. G. B. Crole, the youngster from Edinburgh, scored three fine tries, and the old Dulwich three-quarter, Loudan Shand, played a great game.

An intensely exciting match between Blackheath and the London Scottish at the Rectory Field ended in a win for the Club by 21 points to 18, which was just about a fair result. Huggan, the Scottish three-quarter, was the best man on the field.

The Old Merchant Taylors, who are one of the strongest clubs in the London district, defeated the London Welsh by 12 points to 0, and the Old Leysians had an easy time against the Old Alleymians who were beaten by 19 to 3. The much improved London Irish brought off yet another surprise by defeating London Hospital 8-3, but Guy's Hospital were too good for Rosslyn Park by 23-9. A close game between the United Services and Old Paulines ended in a win for the former by 19-17, while the Old Edwardians, in Birmingham, proved too good for the Old Blues by 13-6. R.M.C., Sandhurst, made a terrible mess of the Civil Service by 56-6.

In the Midlands Moseley kept up their recent improvement by defeating Coventry, at Coventry, by two goals to nothing. Leicester put up a great fight against Newport in Wales but lost by 11-8. A strenuous game between Cardiff and Swansea at Cardiff ended without a score, but Swansea were weakly represented. Neath defeated Llanelly on the latter's ground by 10 points to 9.

It was expected that Bristol would put up a great fight against Gloucester but they lost more easily than the adverse result of three tries to nothing would suggest. Northampton and County Dublin could not score, while the biggest score of the day was run up by Liverpool against Manchester. Liverpool, with their five internationals, are just about the strongest side in England, and the result of 69 to 8 was not altogether surprising .

There is a great revival in Hampshire Rugby. On Saturday, in the county championship, they romped away from Somerset by 44 points to 14, Oakley and Davies, the international Service halves, were specially prominent. Northumberland, for the second time in succession, lost by one point, this time going under to Cheshire by 6-5. Cheshire, however, thoroughly deserved their win, as they were shorthanded through injuries for a good part of the game.

In Scotland the game between the Glasgow Academicals and Edinburgh University at Craiglockhart ended in a draw of one try each. The Academicals came with a great scoring reputation which was hardly borne out. As a matter of fact they only just pulled the game out of the fire just before the finish.

The club of the moment are undoubtedly Edinburgh Wanderers. They are the only unbeaten side in Scotland, and on Saturday they performed a feat which they had not accomplished for many years by defeating the Watsonians by 12 points to 8. The Watsonians relied on combination, while the Wanderers were opportunitists who went right out for their chances, and in this case at least opportunism paid. It was a great game, and the crowd of 3,000 testified to the new lease of life on which the Wanderers have entered.

Another good game in Edinburgh was that between the Academicals and the Royal High School F. P. The former won by 13 points to 12, but this was hardly a fair result, as the Royal High School lost their international half, A. W. Gunn, with a dislocated shoulder, ten minutes from the start.

Glasgow University have proved very disappointing, and West of Scotland won their first match of the season at their expense by a goal to a try. Glasgow High School defeated Clydesdale by 8 points to 0, but it was a poor game. The Stewartonians—a real good side—pulvervised Kelvinside Academicals by 34 points to 3, F. Kennedy playing a great game for the former.

If they cannot defeat other clubs Hawick always keep a bit up their sleeves for their border neighbours. On Saturday they defeated Kelso by 6 points to 0. Gala went to Jedburgh and defeated the Forest by 10 points to 6. The game between Edinburgh Institution and Melrose, at Melrose, ended in a pointless draw.

Heriot's School F. P. made the long journey to Aberdeen and proved far too good for the University by 38 points to 4.

Among the public scools Dulwicoh obtained their record victory by defeating Merchant Taylors by 52 points to 0. The latter were a much smaller side, and though they played pluckily, were outclassed. Bedford Grammer School defeated St. Paul's by 32 to 15. Matches between English and Scottish public schools are not as frequent as one could wish, and therefore all the more interest is taken in the meetings between Sedbergh and Loretto. As shown by the former's recent wonderful performance against almost the full strength of Liverpool, they are an exceptionally strong school side. In their captain and half-back, La Touche, they have a player almost up to international form. Loretto played puckily and did really well to be defeated only by 9 points to 3.

On Wednesday (October 29) Oxford University defeated Guy's Hospital, at Oxford, by two tries to 0. Heavy rain fell throughout and spoilt the game. But for a brilliant exhibition by Guy's full-back, Millett, Oxford would have won more easily. Crole scored both tries after fine running. Cambridge defeated London Hospital much more easily—by 29 points to 5—on the latter's ground. All the same Cambridge did not play well. C. N. Lowe showed good form at three-quarter and scored four times.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Only one of the ten clubs in the First Division of the League engaged at home succeeded in winning on Saturday, (October 25). This was Preston North End, the one club whom most people would have tipped to lose, because, on the season's form, they are not nearly such a good side as their opponents, Burnley.

This was Preston's first win out of ten games. They thoroughly deserved their victory, for they were handicapped by injuries. Two of their best men were unable to turn out, and within a quarter of an hour one of their backs was so badly hurt that he was practically useless. The hero of the match was the international centre-half, McCall, who played grandly throughout. Preston won by 2—1.

The leaders, Blackburn Rovers, were distinctly lucky to maintain their unbeaten certificate against Tottenham Hotspur. Up to within four minutes of the close of the match the 'Spurs were leading by a goal, and the Rovers were playing like a beaten team, but the superb generalship of Robert Crompton, their international full back, enabled them to draw level. Both sides scored three times

Possibly the greatest surprise of the day was the defeat of Aston Villa at Birmingham by Chelsea by 2—1. If the Villa had accepted their chances they would have won by five goals. Chelsea seized the few chances that came their way and scored twice to their opponents once. Halse, who was with the Villa last year, but is now with Chelsea, played a wonderful game against his old club.

The only other home club which gained even the semi-honour of a draw was Manchester City, whose game with Everton produced one goal to each side. Sunderland, at Bradford, defeated the City by 2—0. West Bromwich Albion, who defeated Derby County by 2—1, scored their winning goal by means of their centre-forward, Bentley, who had been so badly crippled that he could hardly move. Liverpool, one of the most erratic sides in the league, were beaten at home by Oldham Athletic by 3—0.

It was fully expected that the dashing Bolton Wanderers would defeat Middlesbrough on the latter's ground, and they did so by 3—2. Manchester United, who are seriously threatening the supremacy of Blackburn Rovers, brought off another fine performance by defeating Newcastle United 1—0 at Newcastle, while the great local battle between Sheffield United and Sheffield Wednesday, on the former's ground ended in a narrow win for the latter by 1—0.

Not a single club in the Second Division is now undefeated, for Barnsley, the last of them, fell heavily at home to Leeds City, who won convincingly by 4—1. Notts County, who had held the lead on suffrance, were beaten on their own grounds (3—2) by Bradford, and Bury, who defeated Bristol City (3—1) again resumed the leadership.

On their form against Fulham in London, Notts Forest ought never to be at the bottom of the ladder. They played really bright football, and Fulham were lucky to win by 2—0. Blackpool, at home, are always difficult to beat, and Woolwich Arsenal, perhaps, did as well as could be expected to draw with them (1—1). Clapton Orient failed at Hull by 2—0.

Two amazing results attended the Huddersfield-Birmingham and Leicester Fosse-Stockport County games. In view of the fact that the previous Saturday Birmingham had been the first to lower the colours of Bury it was thought that they would probably defeat Huddersfield, who have proved very disappointing. The midland club, however, fell to pieces, and Huddersfield romped home by 7—0.

Leicester Fosse's defeat by 5—2 can be almost entirely credited to a penalty kick given against them, against which the Fosse players furiously but futilely protested. The effect was so demoralising that the Stockport players piled on goals almost as they liked.

Wolverhampton Wanderers just beat Glossop by 1—0, and the Lincolnshire "Derby" between Grimsby Town and Lincoln City, on the latter's ground, ended in a victory for Grimsby by 3—1.

Swindon are still unbeaten in the Southern League, and their record now reads: nine played, nine won. Their goal average is 26 to 6. Their latest victims were Norwich City, who, however, played extremely pluckily to be beaten only by 2—0. Queen's Park Rangers, at home, at last showed something like their real form by winning from Southampton by 3—1.

Plymouth Argyle, at home, scored an early goal against Reading and just succeeded in keeping out their opponents. West Ham went down on their own ground before the Crystal Palace by 2—1, while Merthyr defeated Coventry by 3—0 at Merthyr. The other Welsh club, Cardiff City, also gained a victory at home, Gillingham being defeated by 2—0.

Millwall Athletic gained their first victory of the season at New Cross, at the expense of Southend United, but they left it very late, and half the spectators had left the ground in disgust before they scored their second goal two minutes before time.

Brighton and Hove won an unsatisfactory game against Portsmouth at Portsmouth by 1—0. Northampton disappointed by falling to Exeter City in Devonshire by 2—0, while Bristol Rovers won for the first time in seven years against Watford by 2—1. They also scored the deciding goal in the last two minutes.

In the Scottish League Heart of Midlothian are still undefeated, but they had a narrow escape on Saturday, on their own ground, Third Lanark playing them to a goalless draw. A tremendous crowd watched the Celtic gain a 2—0 victory over Glasgow Rangers at Ibrox. The biggest win of the day was that of Kilmarnock, who defeated Hamilton Academicals by 5—2, while Dundee at home beat Raith Rovers by 2—1.

Dumbarton, at home, defated Patrick Thistle 1—0, while the Hibernians, who are going strong, were too good for Motherwell at Motherwell by 3—2. The famous amateur Queen's Park were again defeated at home, Greenock Morton winning by 3—1. Falkirk, at Falkirk, beat St. Mirren 3—1, while the game between Clyde and Airdrieonians in Glasgow ended without any scoring. Aberdeen and Ayr United also played a draw (2—2) at Aberdeen.

Old Malvernians were too good for Cambridge University by 3—0, while a good game between Oxford University and the Corinthians ended in a goalless draw. In the Arthur Dunn Cup, open to old boy teams, the Old Etonians, at Leyton, defeated the Old Foresters 4—3, and at Reigate the Old Carthusians just got home from the Old Salopians by 2—1.

How the clubs stand in the four great leagues is shown by the following tables:—

FIRST DIVISION.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25 (Inclusive).

					—Goals—		
	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pts.
Blackburn R.	10	7	0	3	29	10	17
Manchester U	9	8	1	0	21	3	16
Oldham Ath.	9	6	2	1	19	14	13
West Brom. A	9	5	1	3	13	2	13
Bolton Wand'rs	9	5	2	2	18	9	12
Sunderland	10	4	3	3	17	14	11
Tottenham Hr.	10	4	3	3	18	17	11
Everton	9	4	3	2	15	11	10
Shemed Wed	10	5	5	0	13	15	10
Burnley	10	3	4	3	18	14	9
Bradford City	9	2	2	5	7	9	9
Derby County	10	2	4	4	15	22	8
Sheffield United	10	3	6	1	17	20	7
Chelsea	9	3	5	1	12	17	7
Newcastle United	9	3	5	1	8	14	7
Manchester City	9	1	4	4	11	14	6
Aston Villa	9	2	5	2	8	13	6
Liverpool	9	2	5	2	9	22	6
Middlesbrough	9	1	5	3	12	21	5
Preston N.E.	10	1	6	3	6	16	5

SECOND DIVISION.

RESULT TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25 (Inclusive).

					—Goals—		
	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pts
Bury	9	6	1	2	12	5	14
Notts County	11	5	3	3	20	13	13
Fulham	9	5	2	2	12	4	12
Woolwich Arsenal	9	5	2	2	13	6	12
Leicester Fosse	10	6	4	0	20	12	12
Full City	9	4	1	4	11	7	12
Brandford	9	6	3	0	16	15	12
Wolverhpton	10	4	3	3	10	9	11
Leeds City	8	5	3	0	19	12	10
Barnsley	8	3	1	4	11	10	10
Bristol City	9	3	3	3	16	13	9
Capton Orient	8	3	3	2	8	7	8
Stockport Country	9	3	4	2	15	18	8
Birmingham	9	3	4	2	9	19	8
Grimsby Town	9	3	4	2	9	13	8
Lincoln City	11	2	7	2	10	19	6
Huddersfield	9	2	4	3	12	10	7
Backpool	9	1	5	3	6	13	5
Glossop	9	1	6	2	6	18	4
Nottingham F.	10	1	8	1	7	19	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25 (Inclusive).

					—Goals—		
	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pts
Swindon	9	9	0	0	26	6	18
Crytsal Palace	10	6	1	3	15	5	15
Reading	11	6	3	2	12	8	14
Brighton and Hove	10	4	2	4	8	6	12
Plymouth Argyle	10	5	3	2	12	12	12
Northampton	10	4	3	3	17	15	11
Gillingham	11	5	5	1	15	14	11
Merthyr	10	4	4	2	9	14	10
Portsmouth	9	4	4	1	10	9	9
Southamptom	10	4	5	1	14	15	9
Norwich City	10	2	3	5	12	14	9
Southend United	11	3	5	3	17	22	9
Coventry City	11	2	4	5	12	25	9
West Ham	9	3	4	2	16	16	8
Exeter City	9	3	4	2	6	6	8
Millwall	9	1	2	6	10	15	8
Watford	12	2	7	3	15	16	7
Queen's Park	9	2	4	3	9	12	7
Cardiff City	9	2	5	2	11	12	6
Bristol Rovers	9	2	5	2	9	13	6

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25 (Inclusive).

					—Goalsz		
	Pld.	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pts
Hearts	12	8	0	4	22	5	20
Celtic	12	9	2	1	24	8	19
Dundee	12	9	3	0	21	11	18
Rangers	12	8	3	1	26	10	17
Airdrieonians	12	5	2	5	16	10	15
Falkirk	13	4	3	6	16	18	14
Morton	10	6	3	1	18	16	13
Hibernians	12	6	5	1	18	16	13
St. Mirren	11	5	5	1	18	12	11
Dumbarton	9	4	2	3	13	12	11
Third Lanark	9	3	3	3	11	13	9
Clyde	10	2	3	5	10	14	9
Ayr United	11	3	6	2	15	24	8
Motherwell	11	3	6	2	12	19	8
Patrick Thristle	11	2	6	3	11	15	7
Kilmarnock	11	2	6	3	15	25	7
Queen's Park	11	2	6	3	12	23	7
Raith Rovers	12	2	7	3	12	21	7
Aberdeen	12	1	7	4	10	21	6
Hamilton A.	11	1	7	3	11	18	5

GOLF.

George Duncan is rapidly converting all golfers to the opinion that he is now just about the best golfer in the world. On the occasion of the opening of the new Croham Hurst Club on Saturday (October 25) he took part in a stroke competition against J. H. Taylor, the Open champion, James Braid, the ex-champion, and R. G. Wilson the local professional. Duncan played remarkable golf, and his return of 73 was six strokes better than that of any of his opponents.

On the same occasion H. H. Hilton and Robert Harris, the famous amateurs, played Braid and Taylor, receiving two holes, and beat them by five and four. Both Hilton and Harris played brilliant golf, and on the day would have beaten the great professionals level. Harris had an approximate score for the round of 72.

Duncan further emphasised his claims by again defeating Taylor on Wednesday (October 29) on the occasion of the formal opening of the nine holes course of the Redditch Club, Worcestershire. It is true that Duncan only won by one hole, but he was playing the better golf throughout.

In practically the last professional match of the year played on the Harrow Club's course on Thursday (October 30) Duncan for the third time in five days proved his superiority over Taylor. They played a medal round and Duncan got home in 74 against the 77 of the champion. In the afternoon, partnered by Cann, of Brent Valley, Duncan defeated Taylor and West, the local professional, in a four ball match by 2 and 1.

A. G. Barry, who was once amateur champion, and was at Cambridge, has now gone into residence at Oxford, and is playing fine golf for his new university.

BOXING.

When Digger Stanley, the bantam-weight champion, was defeated a few months ago at the National Sporting Club by Bill Beynon, everyone's sympathies were with him. Stanley had won the Lonsdale belt twice, and one more victory would have given him absolute possession. Apart from this sentimental side, the majority of people were strongly of opinion that the decision was a thoroughly bad one, and that Stanley was the real winner.

Everyone was glad when it was announced that Beynon, in spite of the fact that he could, if he hd so wished, have hung up Stanley for many months, promptly accepted Stanley's challenge for a return match, and the contest duly came off on Monday (October 27).

The fight went the full length of twenty rounds, and there was no doubt at the finish that Stanley was the better man. It could not be described as a really clean fight. There was far too much holding, and the referee Mr. V. J. Angle, frequently had to caution both men.

It was Stanley's experience, ringcraft, and footwork that pulled him through Beynon was aggressive almost all through, and for most of the rounds Stanley was on the retreat, but though he retreated he was steadily piling up points with his wonderful left. Beynon fought extremely pluckily, but in all the finer points of the art he was outclassed.

Stanley is on the shady side of thirty and it is more than likely that he will soon retire from the ring after a career seldom blotted with failure. Jim Driscoll is the only other man who has absolutely won a Lonsdale Belt.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS.

S. H. Saville, the Old Marlburian, who has done good service for Middlesex, has been elected captain of next year's Cambridge University Cricket Club. R. B. Lagden, another Marlburian, is hon. secretary, and G. B. Davies, of Rossall and Essex, is the assistant honorary treasurer.

There are no fewer than thirteen internationals at present in residence at Cambridge. J. E. Greenwood, C. N. Lowe, J. G. Will, P. C. B. Blair, W. M. Wallace, and Clem Lewis, have represented their countries at Rugby football. At Soccer R. H. Callender and M. Woosnam, have played for England and Wales respectively. S. H. Saville and R. B. Bagden have played hockey for England. In athletics H. M. Macintosh and H. S. O. Ashington represented Great Britain at the last Olympic Games, while S E. Swann rowed in the British Olympic eight.

The "Blues" Committee at Cambridge have decided to award full blues to lawn tennis players who represent the University both in the singles and doubles against Oxford. Thus Hope Crisp, H. C. Eltringham, and C. N. Thompson, gained the coveted honour.

At Brighton on Saturday (October 25) a tennis match was played between the Prince's Club, Brighton, and the Prince's Club, London. Four matches were played and each club won two. R. C. E. Dickenson, the London Prince's professional, played a match against A. Dooley. of Seacourt, and won by three sets to love. This was a return match to one played at Seacourt and won by Dooley.

A hockey team representing Belgium played Surrey at Richmond on Wednesday (October 29) and were defeated by five goals to nothing—a margin which the Englishmen could easily have increased had they so wished. On Thursday they went to Cambridge and were beaten by the University by six clear goals. The combination of the visitors was very weak and their stick work poor.

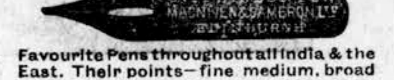
A record was set up at the Oxford University Freshmen's sports by the South African B. G. D. Rudd. He won the quarter mile in 50 1/5 secs.

Progress is being made with the designs of Sir Thomas Lipton's America Cup challenger, Shamrock IV. Mr. Charles Nicholson has made a model of the challenger, and work will be started on it in the Gosport yard of Messrs. Camper and Nicholson in a week or two.

Sir Harcourt Butler, member for Education, has arrived at Delhi for the winter season.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Henry Buswill Wetherill, M.A. (Oxon), to be a Headmaster in the Indian Education Service, United Provinces.

Bishop Montgomery, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in company with the Rev D. Osloon Allen, the late secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will arrive in Cawnpore on Friday November 14th and leave on the following Wednesday. The Bishop was born in Cawnpore in 1847 when Sir Robert Montgomery, later Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab was Collector in Cawnpore. The Bishop will stay at the S. P. G. Mission, bungalow and will preach on Sunday 16th November at a •Hindustani service in the morning through an interpreter and at an English evening service.



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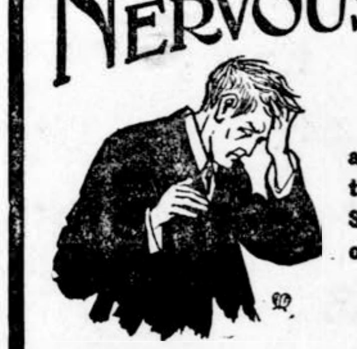
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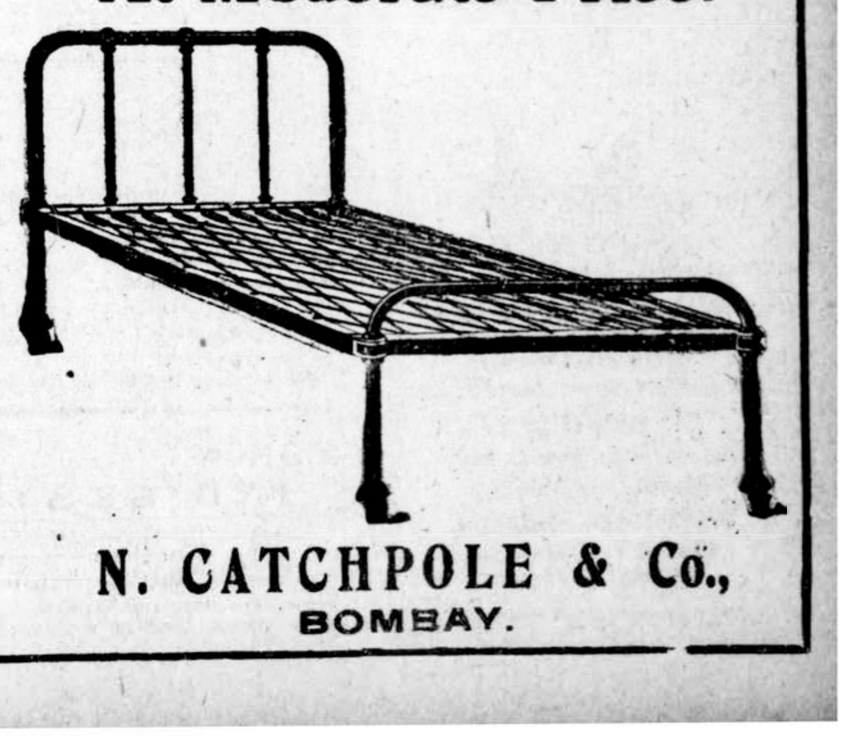
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LEGISLATION.

◆

S OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

LEGISLATION OF A STRINGENT CHARACTER UNNECESSARY.

We have received the following for publication.

To The Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
BOMBAY.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905—6918—11, dated 22nd August 1913, on the subject of Banking Legislation, and requesting the opinion of this Chamber on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof.

2. In the first place my Committee desire to state that as regards Banking Legislation generally they only favour the introduction of a Bill of a simple character, which in some measure will give protection to shareholders and depositors, for in their opinion successful banking is really a question of experience and good management in matters pertaining to banking and the safe custody of other people's money, and if this is assured and if the Directors are competent and thoroughly understand their business, there is really no necessity for legislation of a stringent character which might retard development and in some degree hamper the success of sound and well managed banking institutions.

3. For this and other reasons my Committee are glad to note that the Government of India only wish at present to examine the question of the desirability of attempting to impose restrictions on the use of the term "Bank" and similar words and that their other suggestions regarding the constitution and management of Banks, are also on moderate lines. In the second paragraph of the letter now under consideration, the point is raised as to whether the term "bank," "bankers," etc., should not in future be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. As regards this my Committee are of opinion that all institutions calling themselves banks, banking companies, banking corporations and so forth, should be brought under the provisions of this Act, but they would exclude from these provisions firms and individuals trading as "bankers,"—or giving the word its Indian equivalent,—"shrofs," for neither word, in their opinion, has any special attraction for the investing public in the same way as the word "bank" undoubtedly has, and if so, there is no necessity, nor does it seem advisable, that the use of either word should be controlled by a legislative enactment. Both words are frequently used in Western and Northern India by well-known firms and individuals and no such significance attaches to their use as to the word "bank," which undoubtedly does attract deposits on a large scale.

SAVINGS BANKS.

4. My Committee are further of opinion that the words "Savings bank" should also be brought under control, and if it cannot be enacted that these words should be confined to the Post Office and Presidency Banks, which in their opinion is very desirable, the accounts of all such Banks (whether separate or as departments of any ordinary Bank) should be under strict control. It should be compulsory for a large percentage of their deposits to be invested in Trust Securities, and the remainder held in a more or less liquid condition.

5. With reference to paragraph 3, my Committee do not favour the first suggestion that the prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital is desirable, but as regards the second proposal that an adequate portion of the subscribed capital should be paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business, their suggestion is that at least 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital should be paid up within one year or before the first statutory meeting. They are also of opinion that there should be some limitation as regards the authorized capital and suggest that this might be brought about either by charging an enhanced registration fee on the authorized or nominal capital or by fixing a reasonable proportion between the amount authorized, subscribed and paid up, the basis to be, say 50 per cent. of subscribed to authorized and 50 per cent. of paid up to subscribed capital.

6. In this connection it is also very necessary that the capital advertisements of banks should be controlled and my Committee suggest a clause to the effect that when any advertisement etc., of a bank or banking company contains a statement of the amount of any capital, such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of capital authorized, subscribed and paid up.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

7. As regards the third proposal that there should be a restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve my Committee are at variance, some members being of opinion that this is a matter which should be within the discretion of the Board of Directors, and that as there is no such limitation in other countries, where banks have not the right of a note issue, it is inadvisable for Government to legislate on this point.

8. Other members, however, are of opinion that dividends might well be limited to 5 per cent. annum until a reasonable reserve has been accumulated, and that thereafter, on a sliding scale, they might be raised until a sum in reserve has been reached commensurate with the paid up capital of the bank. One of the reasons for this suggestion is that a well-managed bank which restricts its dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve might be handicapped in its operations, and the value of its shares kept down, by a badly managed bank which was paying away the whole of its profits in dividends. A clause to the effect now suggested would not really hamper the operations of a well managed bank but would control the excessive dividends of banks whose methods of business might be open to criticism.

9. In this connection my Committee are however, of opinion that there should be no restrictions confining the investment of reserve funds to Trust Securities, nor should there be any limitation of capital and reserves to total commitments. What however, is necessary is a thoroughly efficient audit and this it is hoped can be secured under the provisions of the new Indian Companies Act. In this connection my Committee would remark that, if possible, the audit of banks and banking institutions should be done by Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants only.

RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER BUSINESS

10. The fourth proposal is that there should be a restriction as to the taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost, and my Committee would suggest in this connection that powers should be given to the Registrar to refuse a certificate to a company whose Memorandum and/or Articles of Association show clearly that it intends to engage in other business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking. It will be necessary however to provide that the applicant shall have a right of appeal against the Registrar's decision, on the facts as disclosed in the Memorandum and/or Articles of Association. My Committee do not favour a suggestion that the term "banking" should be defined as a clear definition is probably impossible and anything indefinite or open to question is inadvisable. Their view is that if the Registrar has certain powers in the matter it will be sufficient, or at any rate it will be going as far as it is advisable to legislate in this direction. Excepting therefore as mentioned above my Committee are of opinion that there should be no restrictions as to the business a bank or banking company may engage in.

ADVANCES ON THE BANKS SHARES.

11. My Committee are further of opinion that a bank should not be allowed to advance money on its own shares nor should it be allowed to advance money to its own officers or staff either with or without security. As regards advances to Directors, my Committee are not quite in agreement as to whether this should be allowed at the discretion of the Board, either with or without security, but the question is one that might, they think, very well be considered before the Bill reaches its final stage.

12. As regards the form of balance sheet my Committee have no additions to propose to Form F of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the only other point they now desire to bring forward is that the Bill should contain a clause similar to Clause 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, excepting under certain conditions banks registered and controlled outside British India.

PROPOSALS SUMMARISED.

13. Briefly stated my Committee's suggestions are as follows:—

1. That all institutions calling themselves banks, banking companies, banking corporations and so forth, should be brought under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, but that these restrictions should not be applied to firms and individuals trading as shroffs or bankers.

2. That the words "Savings Bank" should, if possible, be reserved for Post Office and Presidency Banks Savings Banks, but if this is not possible, Savings Banks should be brought under strict control.

3. That a minimum subscribed capital should not be fixed.

4. That at least 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital should be paid up within one year, or before the first statutory meeting.

5. That there should be some limitation or check on authorized capital and that there should be some fixed reasonable proportion between the authorized, subscribed and paid up capial.

6. That a clause be inserted in the Bill to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a bank or banking company contains a statement of the amount of any capital, such advertisements, etc., must show the amount of capital authorized, subscribed and paid up.

7. That there should be no restrictions confining investments of reserve funds to Trust Securities.

8. That there should be no restrictions of Capital and Reserves to total committments.

9. That if possible the auditing of banks' accounts should be done by Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants.

10. That the Registrar, but subject to a right of appeal, should refuse a certificate to a company whose Memorandum and/or Articles of Association show clearly that it intends to engage in business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking.

11. That excepting as mentioned in (10) there should be no restrictions as to the business a bank or banking company may engage in.

12. That banks should not be allowed to advance money on their own shares.

13. That banks or banking companies should not be allowed to advance money to their own officers or staff.

14. That so far as items in balance sheets are concerned, Form F in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is sufficient.

15. That the Banking Bill should contain a clause similar to clause 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

I have the honour etc.,
C. H. ARMSTRONG,
(Chairman.)
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
(Secretary.)

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, Nov. 13.

EVENING TOILETTES.

LATEST PARIS DESIGNS.

From Left to Right:—Vienn-Rose Brocade gown. Black-chiffon gown. A gown with Kimono sleeves and a wide sash of soft Nattier-Blue Moire.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Sir Evelyn Wood inspecting a detachment of Nurses on the occasion of the presentation of a Silver Drum to the Essex Regiment.

SHIPPING.

◆

ARRIVALS.

November 15th.

S.S. Gablonz	Unyanies	Trieste Oct. 1
S.S. City of York	Wilson	Liverpool Oct. 23
S.S. Rahmani	Lewis	Suakin Nov. 1
S.S. Glencluny	Taylor	Delagoabay Oct. 30
S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi Nov. 13
S.S. Barjora	Cammack	Busreh Nov. 3
S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh Nov. 5
S.S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta Nov. 5
S.S. Spitzfels	Krippner	Hamburg Oct. 1

DEPARTURES.

November 15th.

S.S. Angus	Dakers	Calcutta
S.S. Cleopatra	Huber	Trieste etc.
S.S. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	Chittagong etc
S.S. Arabia	Palmer	London
S.S. Virawa	Mande	Calcutta
S.S. Purnea	Williams	Zanzibar
S.S. Fazilka	Rose	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	* Kybfels	for Hamburg
"	Mantua	for London

* To arrive.

S. S. Gablonz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Gablonz, 4,225 tons, Captain G. Unzanies, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, which port she had left on October 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of York:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of York 5,022 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on October 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain P. R. Lewis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Suakin, which port she had left on November 1st with a general cargo.

S. S. Glencluny:—The steamer Glencluny, 3,067 tons, Captain E. Taylor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Delagoal Bay, which port she had left on October 30th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on November 13th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjara, 1,908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on November 3rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on November 5th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arabia.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London, with the mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cleopatra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain R. Huber, sailed on Saturday for Triestees, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain J. W. Swanston, sailed on Saturday for Chittagong etc., with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,296 tons, Captain H. T. Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 5th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Spitzfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Spitzfels, 3,643 tons, Captain R. Krippner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, which port she had left on October 4th with a general cargo.

S. S Fazilka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Poona homeward bound passed Port Said on the morning of the 14th instant."

The same Company's steamer "Trafford Hall" outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Arcadia (Extra) left here 3 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Norwich Norwich" outward bound Left Liverpool on the evening of the 12th instant.

The same Company's steamer "Trafford Hall" outward bound left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant."

SAURDAY, November 15th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt	Agents
Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B. Virawa	Manell	M. M. & Co
C. Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
F. Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co.
G. Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
H. Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
K. Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
N. Hallamshire	True	J. F. & Co
O. Southborough	Eidman	M. Jeewanji & Co
P. Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
2. City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
3. Porto Said	Molle	Rubattino Line
4. Duffield	Biddick	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Baron Ardrosson	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co
6. City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
8. Gablong	Gillhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
16. Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Delta	Lemare	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Blake	Hill	
Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
City of York	Wilson	K. N. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Glencluug	Taylor	
Gowanburn	Wynd	W. & A. G. & Co
Hoseinee	Fa	T. M. & Co
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. & Co
Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Rahmani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	[illegible]
Strathvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co

A dacoity is reported to have been recently committed in the house of a Mahomedan landowner named Nasir Mandal of Salna village in the Dacca District. The gang is stated to have been composed of some forty hillmen who molested the women and seriously injured two members of the family. The dacoits ransacked the house and looted property valued at Rs. 300.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

◆

MR. MISTRY'S EVIDENCE.

FALSE BALANCE-SHEETS.

ALLEGED SERIOUS FRAUD AT KARACHI.

At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday afternoon, in chambers, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar, after disposing of a big board of contested matters, recorded further evidence under Section 162 of the Indian Companies' Act in the matter of the Credit Bank of India. The appearance of counsel was the same as on the previous day.

Mr. N. R. Mistry, the auditor of the Bank, was further examined by the Advocate-General.

Will you take it from me that on 31st December, 1912, the Bank's books showed that they had advanced Rs. 7,66,408 against 77,396 of the Bank's shares?—Yes.

I think you had checked these figures yesterday?—Yes.

In the balance sheet of 31-12-12, of Rs. 38,96,068 shown as deposits, Rs. 5,85,000 are bogus?—They are mere journal entries.

That was quite apart from any transaction with the Specie Bank?—Yes.

The corresponding entry of Rs. 37,45,254-6-10 on the other side must be similarly lessened by Rs. 5,85,000?—Yes.

Now take the item in that balance sheet debts considered good for which the Bank held no security being temporary overdrafts, Rs. 94,020, that is a false figure, is it not?—How can I say that.

His Lordship: Is it a correct figure then? You have certified it to be correct all the same?—It is a correct figure according to the list of over-drafts.

Did you see the books of the Mandvi branch?—No.

You only saw the statements prepared?—Yes, my Lord.

Statements prepared by each branch?—Yes, all the branches sent in their statements and I saw them.

What do they show?—They merely show the debit and credit balances as they appear in the ledgers.

Was a summary of customers' accounts sent with those statements?—I do not remember.

His Lordship: If they had been sent, you would have seen them?

The Witness: Yes, My Lord.

OVERDRAWN ACCOUNTS.

The statements of each branch show overdrawn accounts?—Yes.

(Witness was here shown a statement of the Mandvi Branch): From this you see that the overdrawn account of the Mandvi branch amounts to how much?—Rs. 1,25,385-0-8.

There was no security shown against those overdrafts?—No; they are not shown here.

His Lordship: But that must have been shown to you or Mr. Rice? This statement is ticked in green pencil, you must have checked it?

The Witness: Some of their own accountants may have used the green pencil. The statement that I audited is not this statement. It was the proper statement with balances that was shown to us.

This statement of fixed and short deposits for the half year ending 31st December 1912, shown to you bears green pencil ticks with your initials?—Yes, I have seen it but it is a different statement.

It bears date 6th January 1913?—Yes.

That was seen by you on that date in course of your audit?—Yes.

And that relates to the Mandvi branch?—Yes.

The other statement that I showed you is just two or three pages before it in the same file?—Yes, it is two pages preceding this statement but the green pencil ticks on it are different from my tick. It was placed before me.

In the course of your audit, you must have seen these statements?—These that were placed before us we have seen.

His Lordship: Those must have been placed before you unless you suggest that Jaffer placed false statements before you and put a different one in the file, is that so?

The Witness: All the explanation that I could give is that the statement placed before me in the course of my audit could not have been this statement.

You must have in the course of your audit seen a statement of over-drawn accounts of the Mandvi branch?—Yes.

You saw the general statement of the Mandvi branch, did you not?—Yes, I must have; it shows the ledger balances of the branches.

UNKNOWN INITIALS.

(Shown a statement): Is this your initial?—No.

Whose is it?—Somebody's.

Is that your assistant's?—No.

Who is your assistant?—My assistant in this audit was D. D. Bareter.

Is it Mr. Rice's?—No; he initials "A. C. R."; this is "R."

This is a general statement of the Mandvi branch?—Yes.

It shows the over-draft of Rs. 1,25,000 and odd?—Yes, it does.

His Lordship: In any event, the statement in the balance sheet is false, you may not have known it?

The Witness: Yes, My Lord.

There are further amounts due at the head office?—Yes.

His Lordship: The Bank had 20 branches and the overdrafts at the head office and these 20 branches must be considerably larger?

The Witness: Yes, my Lord.

You made a statement telling us that the overdue bills are included in the first item in the balance sheet, (debts considered good for which the bank holds security); as a matter of fact they are in the next item, (debts considered good for which the Bank holds no formal security)?—The overdue bills are not included in this balance-sheet in the sum of 37 lakhs odd (debts considered good for which Bank holds security) but are shown separately in the following item.

That is to say the overdue bills are included in the overdraft item?—No, they are not.

Then where are the overdue bills shown?—They must have been included in the item of 37 lakhs. The overdrawn current accounts are shown as overdrafts, the amount of which is Rs. 94,000 and odd

Now you remember telling us about the item of Rs. 42,171 on account of the overdue bills on the 31st December 1911, that is carried forward right up to 30th June, 1913, look at the statement it is signed by you and initialed by you?—Yes, all the items making up this total are carried forward.

And that was entered in the balance-sheet of 30th June 1913 in the item of debts considered good for which the Bank held security?—Yes, it is included in that item.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

THE KARACHI CASE.

◆

PLEADERS AND MANAGING AGENT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

In the City Magistrate's Court at Karachi, was resumed the further hearing of the case in which Lokumal Tulsidass, Managing Agent of the Credit Bank of India and three other pleaders stood charged with cheating and giving fraudulent preference.

Inspector Brothston, in the course of his evidence, stated that he had gone to the Bank's office on the 12th October. He had then heard Mr. Steward asking the Agent for the letter-press copy book and the latter replying that it was lying somewhere in the Bank. Mr. Steward asked him to get it and a peon brought some letter-press copy books from inside. The witness began examining them and he found that the latest were for the months of June and July. He thereupon informed Mr. Steward of that fact and Mr. Steward demanded press-copy books of subsequent dates. The Agent looked about for the same but it could not be found. He then went to Lokumal's house and Mr. Steward recorded his (Lokumal's) statement. Witness then went to the office of the third accused, who, at his request, handed him over three letters that had passed between him and the Bank agent and the second accused. He (the witness) next recorded the statement of Jematram, who had told him that on the nights of the 3rd and 4th October, an entrance had been effected in the Bank.

MISSING PRESS COPY BOOK.

Mr. Jud, the Resident Magistrate of Karachi and late City Police Inspector, was the next witness examined. He said he had sent a telegram to Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, on the 8th October asking for his authority to investigate and inform him that the clerk of the Credit Bank had removed the books during the night. Mr. Sethna replied by wire asking him to investigate as City Police Inspector and then do the needful. After the receipt of this reply, he and Mr. Steward went to the Bank's premises. At that time the Bank's doors were shut. While they had been sealing the Bank's doors, a clerk came out from one of the doors and witness believed that was Revchand. They then saw the first accused Lokumal, Revchand and other clerks working with the Bank's books. Jevatram was not there then. After sealing the Bank's doors, they left leaving the premises in charge of a police sepoy. Mr. Steward then asked the witness to call the Manager and all the other clerks the next day, namely, the 13th at 8 o'clock in the morning and that in the meanwhile witness should keep all the keys with him. The next morning he went to the Bank with Mr. Steward. Mr. Brothston and an accountant were present then. Witness searched for the latest press-copy book but he could not find it.

ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

Jevatram, the Bank accounntant, examined by the prosecution, said he had been accountant of this branch from its very commencement. The first accused was its managing agent also from the commencement. He suspended payment in the afternoon at half past one o'clock on the 3rd in accordance with the telegram received from the head office. He closed the Bank at 2 p.m., and they all left. At midnight the same day, he, the first and the second accused and two clerks of the Bank had gone to the Bank. That was done in accordance with a message received by him from the first accused stating that the latter wished to go to Bombay the next morning and he wished to see everything during the night as he intended keeping the office open the next day. How the second accused happened to come to the Bank he could not say. He might have come as he was a friend of the first accused. The letter shown to him bore the first accused's signature and he remembered the work mentioned therein. He had not seen that letter before the 3rd October. He learnt of the work mentioned in the letter for the first time on the 7th October. The first accused had found all the bills and vouchers to be all right. He could not say if on that night any letter was press-copied. That might have been or might not have been. He could not say either way as he was engaged in other work and was unable to see what was going on in the office. They had stayed in the Bank for an hour. When they left, the second accused was with him. The second accused did not wait in the office all the time. He had gone again to the Bank on the night of the 4th. The first accused them received a telegram asking him to ascertain the views of the depositors regarding the reconstruction of the Bank. The next evening Lokumal asked the witness and Jerumdass to go to the Bank. They went to the Bank with the head peon at 10-30 p.m. That evening they brought from the Bank fixed deposit receipt book, letter paper forms and type-written telegram forms. He had not brought out any transfer forms of fixed deposit receipts.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

◆

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

No change in the present financial condition was reported from the markets on Saturday and the position everywhere remained the same. The directors of the Share-Brokers' Association have kept the case of those brokers who have not paid in their differences in abeyance and have not notified them as defaulters as is always done, most of them are willing to settle and have become victims of the extraordinary situation. There were some cash transactions done in the market but very little business was done of the December vaida and no business whatever of the January settlement.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

◆

COURT'S PERMISSION ASKED TO EXAMINE MR. HARKISHEN LAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" prints full reports of the speeches of counsel in yesterday's People's Bank case, from which the following are a few interesting items:—

Mr. Petman proposed putting Mr. Harkishen Lal in the witness-box. He said he would be able to show that large sums of money had been drawn, as alleged for certain companies, but the balance-sheets of those companies for the identical period shewed the liability to the Bank. It was, said counsel, inferred that Harkishen Lal had borrowed, for his own purposes and not for the companies. These were remarks, counsel added, which were not lightly made; he was prepared to support them with documentary evidence. If any creditors were opposed to compulsory winding-up by the Court, it was because they were ignorant of the true position.

Mr. Beechey, counsel for the directors, asked whether there was a law that allowed Mr. Petman to examine Mr. Harkishen Lal against whom no written charge had been made. Counsel continued: "Are you going to proceed against highly respectable people on vague, unfounded, unwritten charges? It would be monstrous to take the course Mr. Petman asks the Court to sanction. Let us have something definite beforehand, so that we may know what is alleged. Let somebody come here and have the courage to put these statements down in writing and make them on oath."

Mr. Petman said that the authority desired by Mr. Beechey, was not to be found in the Companies Act itself, bu tin the rules framed by the Chief Court under the Act. If the Court were not prepared to accede to his request to examine Mr. Harkishen Lal be should put in documents which would serve his purpose as well.

Counsel then put in the balance-sheets of the Ganges Flour Mills and Cawnpore Flour Miles for the period ending 31st, December, 1912. He said that Mr. Harkishen Lal was a director of the Cawnpore Flour Mills and, he believed, the Managing Agent. In each instance the books of the People's Bank showed that considerably larger sums had been lent to these Companies than appeared. to be the case from the books of he Companies. The inference was that Mr. Harkishen Lal had kept the balance for his own use or for one of his concerns, and this, said counsel, was fraud. Counsel charged the directors with carrying on the business of the bank in a fraudulent manner and said there was sufficient material before the court to justify the compulsory winding-up of the Company.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

◆

VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Nov. 15.

Two new applications were put in to-day before Shaik Nasiruddin, Officiating District Judge, in connection with the Hindustan Bank liquidation, one for voluntary liquidation in the terms of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, and the other for compulsory liquidation. Previous applications, one by the directors for voluntary liquidation, subject to the Court's supervision in the terms of the shareholders' resolutions, and another by Suraj Bali, of the 17th Sappers and Miners, Quetta, were also considered.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the shareholders' resolution appointing Douat Rai, late Managing Director and two local pleaders as liquidators, was an extraordinary or special resolution within the meaning of the Campanies Act.

The Court reserved orders for the 18th inst.

KARACHI FIRM'S FAILURE.

◆

APPLICATION BY BANK OF BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

The Bank of Bombay has made an application to the Subordinate Civil Court of Hyderabad (Sind), under the Provincial Insolvency Act, that the firm of Messrs. Alimchand Hushmatrai, a branch of the firm of Messrs. Khubchand Fatehchand carrying on business at Hyderabad, suspended payment last month, be adjudged insolvent.

The Nazir of the Court has sealed up the shop with the goods in it.

HIGH COURT.

◆

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COUNTER-CLAIM UPHELD.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomanji Rustamji and Co.

Judgment in this case, the hearing of which lasted almost a week, was delivered on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Justice Beaman. The facts of the case have been fully reported.

His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit. In dealing with the defendants' counter-claim, his Lordship held that they were clearly entitled to the difference of the amount due on the old work and the amount paid to the defendants by the plaintiff as found by the arbitrators. The figures mentioned by the arbitrators were not disputed; therefore, accepting such figures, the balance would be Rs. 42,267 and interest at six per cent. from the date of the publication of the award. The amount was accordingly decreed in favour of the defendant on his counter-claim. As to costs, the plaintiff was made to pay the defendants' costs of the hearing. Each party was to pay half of the arbitrators' fees, but no costs of the arbitration were allowed.

The plaintiff was ordered to pay to the defendant, with interest at 6 per cent. from the date of payment, whatever was paid by the defendants to the arbitrators on behalf of the plaintiff.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for the defendants: Mulla and Mulla.

PETITIONS IN INSOLVENCY.

◆

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the matter of Haji Sakoo Pir Mahomed and Haji Sarif Sakoo, dry fruit merchants, (Insolvents).

When the Court sat again after the recess hour at 3-30 p.m., the Advocate-General, on behalf of the opposing creditor, Gurudas Dipchand, applied to have the abovenamed persons adjudicated insolvents. On the 9th September, they had drawn hundis to the extent of Rs. 2,500, which they were unable to pay.

His Lordship, in refusing the application, said that, for the purpose of making an order of adjudication, something more definite than what was disclosed in the affidavit of the petitioner was necessary merely affirming that enquiries were made at the merchants' office and they were not there was not enough.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Mulla and Mulla.

Before the same judge, Mr. Kapadia applied on behalf of Velji Narpal and five others, dry fruit merchants.

Three of them had already been adjudicated insolvents on the 24th October. The remaining three desired to join in the adjudication.

The application was granted.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES,

◆

A DAY FOR FAVOURITES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The attendance fell off a good deal, but the racing proved quite interesting. The second and the fourth races were won by the second favourites, the rest by the favourites.

Details:—

KALIBHAT CUP.—1½ miles. (Steeplechase).

Mr. Dowtil's ALLTHORN, 10-6, Mr. Roddick	1
Dr. Tailor's ACONA LAD, 11-8, Owner	2

The Race.—The horses raced neck-and-neck, Acona Lad gaining an advantage at each jump. In the flat Allthorn came in and won by a length.

Time.—3 mins. 1/5 secs.

RECRUITS' CUP.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Corfield's JESSICA, 10-12, Owner	1
Mr. Bland's ALAMEDA, 11-7, Owner	2
Mr. Morgan's MAKE 10-5 Owner	3

Also ran.—Monmouth, 10-12.

The Race.—Jessica led from start to finish and won by 1¾ length.

Time.—1 min. 13 secs.

VISITORS' PONY PLATE.—4 furlongs.

Mr. Rivere's TASFOOT, 11-11, Owner	1
Mr. Dee's GLENORA, 10-6, Mr. Carleton	2
Mr. Butler's DESIGNFUL, 11-11, Mr. Hilliard	3

Also ran.—Prince Merce, 10-11; Cyclone, 10-9.

The Race.—Designful took the lead but about a furlong from home Tasfoot sailed away to the front and won easily by 2 lengths.

Time.—53 3/5 secs.

RUSSA PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Kininmouth's PRINCE CHARLIE, 9-12, Mr. Roddick	1
Mr. Cooper's REDDINGTON, 10-9, Mr. Sayers	2
Mr. Hunter's BET, 11-5, Mr. Evers	3

Also ran.—Lady Madge, 10-5; Barbara, 10-7; Vision, 11-6, Dandy Dick, 10-7; Paddy, 9-10.

The Race.—Prince Charlie streaked out to the front and never being troubled won by 2½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 6 secs.

NOVEMBER PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Hillard's FORCEFUL, 10-6, Mr. Sayers	1
Mr. Dowtil's BLACKWELL, 10-11, Mr. Roddick	2
Mr. Muir's NORTHSHORE, 10-2, Mr. Evers	3

Also ran.—Cartridge, 11-0; Blue Bird, 11-12; Prince Merv, 11-8; Tamar, 10-0; Encore, 10-0.

The Race.—Won by 2 lengths, a short head between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 43 3/4 secs.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET BOARD.

◆

THREE YEARS' FORECAST OF PLANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 14.

The Cricket Board of Control has decided that, as an Australian team is proceeding to England in 1916, Australia cannot accept the German invitation to compete in the Olympic Games.

The Board of Control agrees to the visit of the Rev. C. Waddy's team to Ceylon and to the proposed visit of the Australian team to South Africa in 1914-15.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

◆

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CHESHIRES WIN THE CUP.

(From our Correspondents.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

The Aga Khan Hockey tournament which has had an uninterrupted run for nearly a fortnight, came to an end this evening when the Cheshires and Dorsets "B" team met for the second time. They originally tied with 1 goal, all, and this result in the final, naturally excited the keenest interest in the struggle for supremacy to-day. An enormous crowd was out to witness the game, the reserved enclosure was filled to a seat. A detachment of the Dorsets marched back all the way from Camp to hope for the triumph of their team. The opening half of the match provided an uncertain index to the ultimate result of an eminently spirited and exciting game. The redoubtable Cheshires drew first blood. With astonishing rapidity, they ran rings round them in the second half. The Cheshires placed goal after goal to their credit. The Dorsets earned one goal, and were never at any time, allowed to add to it. It was, at all events, a great game, and both teams were much admired for the excellent fight they put up for the coveted trophy.

THE GAME.

From the bully-off at 4-45 p.m. the two teams set to work in downright earnest, and for fully five minutes they were all over the ground, passing and re-passing with lightning rapidity, till at length the Dorests managed to encroach upon the Cheshires preserves and push a corner. From the hit out the Dorests at once pounced upon the ball and were within an ace of scoring. A shot by their centre-forward, Buckmaster, was smartly saved by the Cheshires custodian. The Cheshires took up the attack next, and for a minute or two provided the Dorsets with a pretty lively time. The ball was knocked about in dangerous proximity to the Dorsets' net, but the Dorsets maintained a sturdy defence, and at length relieved the pressure by shaking off the Cheshires and clearing to the opposite direction where a desperate scrimmage occurred practically at the goal's mouth. The Cheshires eventually pulled the fat out of the fire, and made headway for the Dorests net. At the 25, the Cheshires centre-forward passed to the inside left who let drive for goal and scored. A minute later half time was up.

Cheshires	1 goal.
Dorsets "B" team	nil.

At the end of the breather, hostilities were resumed with redoubled vigour. The Dorsets took up the attack at once and made a great fight of it in the Cheshires' circle, the defenders were at their wits' end to avert disaster and at length fortune favoured the brave. The Cheshires managed to get the ball away to mid-field but the Dorsets speedily returned it to the Cheshires' ring where a most exciting encounter occurred. Buckmaster and Naylor, with the forward brigade a foot behind were on to the ball a yard from the net. The Cheshires' advance party were nowhere near the goal-keeper who appeared powerless to resist a very determined attack, and so the Dorsets scored. A minute later the Cheshires assumed the aggressive with a vengeance. With a heroic effort they scored, and with amazing rapidity, placed two further goals to their credit in less than a minute. Fifteen minutes now remained for the end, and the Cheshires were three goals ahead of their opponents. But they would not stop at that Still going strong, they knocked up another goal before the Dorsets knew where they were. The Dorsets, however, were not in the least dispirited by the astonishing successes of the Cheshires, but went on playing in a dauntless spirit of resolution to avert a crushing defeat, although time was against them. In the end, the score stood:

Cheshires	5 goals.
Dorsets "B" team	1 goal.

PRESENTATION OF THE CUP.

Lady Barrett very kindly presented the Cup to the winning team, but before she did so, General Sir Arthur Barrett said that he regretted very much that His Highness the Aga Khan was not present to present the Cup. His Highness would have seen what keen competition there had been for it, and the clean, manly and spirited games that had been played. The General was particularly glad that no hitch whatever had occurred during the tournament. Some trouble occurred in Bombay last year, and it had naturally been suggested to him at the time to stop military teams going in for the tournament. But he could not see his way to taking such a course, and thought that matters would come right in the end. His hope had been realized in this tournament where the games have been played in a good sporting spirit, and played on sound lines. He thanked Lieut. Fyffe for having run the tournament so successfully, and also Captain Haughton, Captain Benton and Mr. Kirkwood for having, as referees, performed their duties excellently during the tournament. He imagined that there were many on the ground who were sorry that the Dorsets had lost the Cup. The Dorsets had held it two years in succession, but they had met their match in the Cheshires this year. He then called for three cheers for the Cheshires, three more were given for the Dorsets, and in response to Mrs. Fyffe, three ringing cheers were raised for Lady Barrett.

THE TEAMS.

The following were the teams:—

Cheshires.—Goal: Moore; Backs: Price and Lancaster; Half-backs; Stowell, Green, McKay; Forwards: Woodford, Whiflow, Galworth, Eden and Hodgkin.

Dorests.—Goal: Hales; Backs: White and Rudd; Half-backs: Adams, Drew, Parsons; Forwards: Powell, Bartlett, Buckmaster, Tatun, and Raynor.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

◆

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

It has been decided to hold the All-India Hockey Tournament at Allahabad this year in the week beginning on the 19th January.

BOMBAY YACHTING.

◆

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The weather was a little disappointing on Saturday when the R. B. Y. C., had the first of their sailing matches, as there was not enough weight in the wind, for the majority of the boats entered. However, the breeze freshened as the afternoon drew on, and there were no late finishes. The first item on the programme was the handicap race for the Tom-Tit Class, of which not the least interesting feature was the manoeuvering for the start. Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Flag-ship was late in appearing, on the scene the start being timed for 3-15 P. M.;

A FALSE START.

The first gun was unfortunately mistaken for the start which caused some confusion and we saw Clutha and Blue Bird jockeying each other whilst Cricket spun round in circles and Anna got in stays. To the relief of all the starting gun eventually went off and Curlew was smartly over the line followed by Maud, Cricket and Blue Bird, the latter cleverly handled by Mr. Hopkins and steered by her lady owner. On the reach to Sunk Rock, Curlew held her position and was first round that mark with Blue Bird, on her heels, closely followed by Clutha, Mavourneen and Maud, Anna, Cricket and Jenny were bringing up the rear. On the run down to North Karanja, Blue Bird smartly picked her way and at one time led the fleet. However, on the beat home, she was soon overtaken by Curlew and Mavourneen the latter getting the gun, Curlew who got blanketted by a steamer and was giving Anna 12 minutes was 2nd over the line, whilst Clutha came in 3rd.

CHEATING THE TIDE.

In the Metre Class there were only three entries. Mynona although at her moorings did not start, and Maya the smartest of this class is not yet in commission Nelta led over the line with Corrie on her weather, and Cynthia astern, and led round the first mark which was South Karanja. On the reach to North Karanja Nelta stood on the port tack whilst Cynthia and Corrie drew apart on this leg of the triangle the latter hoping to cheat the tide in which she was not altogether successful as the wind proved fluky amongst the shipping. Cynthia was not in her proper trim and appeared to be leaking considerably. Nelta won this race with Corrie 2nd and Cynthia 3rd.

NEW SAILS TELL.

In B. Class there were also only three entries as Gita, Maudie and Valmai have not yet put in an appearance and Minx's owner is still in Calcutta. Gita is reported in the offing and if Maudie and Valinai ever reach Bombay, there should be some interesting sailing in this Class this season. At present they seem loth to leave their Native Clyde. Lylie got a good start—led over the line followed by Erin and Trixie. The latter seemed to have her main-sheet a bit too hard on the reach down to Sunk Rock, but Lylie who had more air apparently, held her lead until South Karanja, where Erin came up on her, but the new sails told in the falling breeze and Lylie soon drew ahead eventually getting the gun but failing to save her time on Trixie who took 1st prize in this race.

A LIBERAL HANDICAP.

In A Class Eileen did not start and the race was not of much interest as Ranzo was also an absentee. Melody started scratch allowing Turquoise 19 minutes, a most liberal handicap for the latter boat, as the former was sailing under her Baby jib header topsail and with an old suit of sails. Turquoise won 1st prize in this race whilst Mahshuka saved entrance. Dr. Faulkner once more acted as officer of the day and ably directed the races as of yore.

DETAILS OF RACING.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

3-15 p.m.

	H.M.S.
Officers Mint's Anna, 12min. 40 secs.	2 13 32
Officers R. A.'s Jemy Wren, 6 min. 5 secs.	2 19 55
Mr. Rich's Lady Bird, 6 min. 41 secs.	2 17 26
Mr. N. Taylor's Mavourneen, 3 min. 22 secs.	2 10 44
Capt. Welch's Clutha, scratch	2 16 12
Major Russell's Blue Bird, scratch	2 18 23
B. H. Hewett's Curlew, 1 min. 12 secs.	2 13 55
Messrs. Gregson and Hurlbatt's Cricket, 7 min. 54 secs.	2 30 16

Blue Bird finished flying protest flag.

Course:—Committee Vessel, Sunk Rock Port, N. Karanja Port, Committee Vessel.

Length 7-28 miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Light.

1st prize won by Mavourneen.

2nd prize won by Anna.

3ru prize won by Curlew.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

3-35 p.m.

	H.M.S.
Mr. N. B. Macbeth's Corrie, 4 min. 39 secs.	2 6 41
Officers R. E.'s Cynthia, 4 min. 39 secs.	2 12 3
Mr. Sandford's Nelta, scratch,	2 0 38

Course:—Committee Vessel, S. Karanja Port, N. Karanja Port, Committee Vessel.

Short course all marks to Starboard.

Length 10-29 miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Light.

Prive won by Nelta.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

3-25 p.m.

	H.M.S.
Messrs, Bunbury, Grantham and Haig Brown's Trixie, 6 min. 45 secs.	2 11 4
Mr. Sandis Magill's Erin, 6 min.	2 14 26
Col. Street and Mr. Y. Watson's Lylie scratch	2 16 56

Course:—Committee Vessel, Sunk Rock Port, S. Karanja Port, N. Karanja Port, Committee Vessel.

Length 8-99 miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Light.

Prize won by Trixie.

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

3-45 p.m.

	H.M.S.
Messrs. Stokes and Preston's Turquoise, 13 min. 7 secs.	2 19 14
Mr. T. Sinclair Kennedy's Isca, 19 min. 15 secs.	2 34 58
Mr. W. H. Hughes's Mahshuka, 4 min. 22 secs.	2 20 13
Messrs. Hawkins, Talbot and Hurlbatt's Melody, scratch	2 27 9

Course:—Committee Vessel, N. Karanja Port, P. and O. "B" Buoy Port, Committee Vessel, N. Karanja Port, Committee Vessel.

Length 10-5 miles, Wind W. N. W., Strength Light.

Prize won by Turquoise.

M. C. C. TEAM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The M. C. C. team which is touring South Africa drew with the Western Provinces at Cape Town, and beat a team from the South-Western districts at Robertson.

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DELHI,
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MADRAS.

Domestic Occurrences.

◆

DEATH.

OLIVEIRA.—On Sunday at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Mrs. D. Oliveira, widow of the late Mr. John Felix Oliveira, and mother of Mr. Frank Oliveira. Funeral leaving Byculla at 8 a.m., to-day (Monday), for Victoria Church, Mahim.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manoeuvers," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

WEDNESDAY, November 19.

New Union Flour Mills, Statutory Meeting, 40 Churchgate Street, 3.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, November 20.

Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

November 17, 1913.

METHODS OF BARBARISM.

◆

The Passive Resistance movement in South Africa is fast advancing towards a grave crisis, and the Union Government seems determined to exterminate the passive resisters by resorting to a policy of savage repression and violence. Mr. Gandhi, the revered leader of the Indians in South Africa, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, (nine months at Dundee and three months at Volksrust,) and his European friends who could not be prosecuted under the Asiatic Act have been charged with inciting the Indian strikers and passive resisters. The large body of passive resisters have thus been rendered leaderless, but the spirit of Gandhi and Polak is still working outside the jail walls, and the passive resisters are presenting a bold front to their oppressors. The telegram from the Natal Indian Association, of which Mr. Dawood Mohmed is the president, discloses a terrible state of affairs and cannot fail to rouse feelings of abhorrence and indignation among Indians in this country at the brutal treatment of their countrymen. If the mine compounds are to be converted into jails, if managers of mines are to be invested with the powers of jailors, if strikers are to be sentenced to hard labour in the mines, if prisoners of this type are to be flogged like beasts of burden for disobedience, and if they are to be shot down for the offence of escaping from their prisons to complain to a magistrate,—if all this can continue for one day longer after it comes to the notice of the Imperial Government, then every self-respecting Indian, instead of desiring to assert his British citizenship, will cease to regard it as an honourable thing.

The anti-Home Rule agitation in Ulster, the threats of a civil war and the preparation for active resistance under the guidance of Sir Edward Carson and the approval of Mr. Bonar Law, and the recent release of Mr. Larkin who was indicted on the charge of sedition, are in striking contrast with the treatment which His Majesty's law-abiding and peace-loving Indian subjects are receiving in another part of the British Empire. The grievances of Ulster on the Home Rule proposals are mere sentimental objections compared with the actual hardships to which the Indians in South Africa are subjected. While Sir Edward Carson and his henchmen are talking of precipitating a civil war and while thousands of volunteers are being drilled under the direction of a veteran soldier of the Empire, the Government does nothing. But these passive resisters in South Africa, against a law which insults their women and their own manhood, are being imprisoned, flogged, and even shot down, for daring to protest against the gross iniquities that are imposed upon them by the Union Government, and for daring to insist on having the solemn pledges given by responsible ministers fulfilled. Mr. Larkin was charged with sedition and has been released to boast of his having beaten the strongest Government of modern times. He rebukes Government by saying that it made a mistake in imprisoning him and a still greater mistake in releasing him, and he is trying to raise a fiery cross in England. Mr. Gandhi is a mere lamb in comparison with this tigerlike demagogue. The comparison, we shall be told, is without application, because the Imperial Government is not responsible for the persecution of the Indians in Natal. But in the eyes of the Indians themselves the Imperial Government is, and must be, responsible for everything, and in this matter there lays upon them the solemn responsibility to see that the promises of the Sovereign to the Indian people are not grossly violated. Mr. Merriman the veteran politician of South Africa, who was Dr. Jameson's successor as Premier of Cape Colony in 1908 and who has had experience of South African politics for over 40 years, has sounded a note of warning in this regard in his speech at Cape Town. As he says, the King-Emperor has given solemn assurances to the people of India and it is the duty of the South Africans as loyal subjects of the Empire to see that those assurances are treated with the respect due to the exalted personage from whom they have emanated. And if the South Africans refuse to respect those assurances it is the unmistakable duty of the Imperial Government to exact respect for those assurances from them.

In the meanwhile there is the duty of Indians in this country. The Indians in South Africa who are fighting against overwhelming odds are fighting as much for the common motherland as for themselves. On their fellow countrymen here lies the duty of urging the Indian and Imperial Governments to act on their behalf and to support their cause by sending them the money they require to maintain the struggle. The latter is the question of immediate importance at the moment. It would be an indelible disgrace to India, if the struggle in South Africa were to fail for want of financial support. At the request of numerous correspondents we have to-day opened the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" for the receipt of subscriptions for the South African Indians Fund. We trust that the response from our readers will be immediate and generous.

POLICE AND MAGISTRATES.

◆

The Police Report of the Bombay Presidency for last year, just issued, is an unusually interesting publication, throwing much light on the working and methods of the force, as well as the causes, prevention, detection and punishment of crime in the Presidency. The Report records a general increase of crime in all the Divisions except the Central, the increase being most marked in Sind and in the Northern Division. Sind is responsible for the largest number of murders, its contribution being 154 out of a total of 359 "true" cases in the Presidency, while the Northern Division had 67. From a tabular statement of "more serious offences" we find that the total number of murders, attempt at murder and culpable homicide cases was 715 in the year against 642 in 1911; dacoity 231 against 202; robbery 838 against 740; lurking house-trespass 8,924 against 8,014; cattle theft 3,604 against 2,987; and ordinary theft 15,503 against 12,274. The increase in crime recorded is attributed to several causes, the chief of which were scarcity in some of the districts, a large influx of people from Native States, trans-frontier Brahni raids, and to "the paralysing effect of the attitude, either obstructive or indifferent, of the villagers towards public investigation," which many people, we fear, will interpret as the notorious unpopularity of mofussil police methods in the country. Mr. Kennedy the Inspector-General, we see, also deplores the public criticism to which the police have in recent years been subjected, "in disparagement of their work, which, in its direct result has produced a deadening effect, weakened their authority and undermined their prestige." In the opinion of most people, however, who know something of the ways of these by no means immaculate (as has been painfully demonstrated in hundreds of reported cases) guardians of the people, we venture to think a far different opinion is held. That the effect of public criticism has been altogether wholesome is illustrated by the recent efforts of Government towards the reorganisation of the force and to attract to it the best class of men available for the kind of work. So far these efforts have proved only partially successful: but while we say this we certainly do not intend to say that a large portion of the force do not realise the delicate and difficult nature of their duties, or that they are incapable of adapting themselves to the gradually changing conditions of Indian village life and to more approved methods of investigation.

Again, exception must be taken to several of the remarks of District Magistrates and others on police work, which Mr. Kennedy has, somewhat unguardedly, incorporated in his Report. Some of these remarks apply to the subordinate magistracy who, as a class, are made to appear not only inefficient, but thoroughly under the thumb, so to speak, of the District Magistrate in their judicial capacity, and are worth reproducing, if merely to show how difficult it must be to obtain absolute justice in the lower criminal courts, and to furnish another argument against the combination of executive and judicial functions in one and the same person. The District Magistrate of Nasik writes:—

> There is no great difficulty in getting magistrates to convict but the difficulty of getting deterrent sentences, though less than it was, *still requires the District Magistrate's constant attention.*

The District Magistrate of Dharwar observes

> that the Taluka magistracy generally is lamentably weak in dealing with this class of case (false complaints) and *requires to be constantly reminded of its duty and its powers.*

The District Magistrate of Kolaba remarks:—

> Magistrates tend to let off many a guilty man through awe at the array of case precedents which counsel pile up before them. There is scarcely an unsound plea for which apparent support cannot be excavated out of some published ruling or other. Annotated editions of statutes and volumes of rulings and digests often have a most pernicious effect on inexperienced magistrates in shaking their belief in anything positive, with the result that they hardly dare pass an order other than discharge. If they would stick to the text of their Acts and interpret them by common sense they would often do better both in law and equity.

While no less a person than the Commissioner of the Central Division writes:—

> There is of course a certain limitation to proceedings under Chapter VIII and an ever rising record cannot be expected, but there is no room for doubt that these provisions can be utilized with great advantage for the prevention of crime, and District Magistrates would do well to take the initiative when there is any indication of laxity in using them, either on the part of the police or the subordinate magistracy. At the same time *these provisions*, if improperly used, *can become a terrible engine of oppression* and constant watchfulness on the part of the District Superintendent as well as the Magistrate is needed to prevent their becoming so.

We have quoted these extracts,—the italics are our own,—because they throw a strong light on the way in which executive and judicial functions clash. It has been over and over again denied recently by the advocates of a perpetuation of the present system that the District Magistrate nowadays combines judicial and executive functions in any undesirable way. But what are we to think of a system which allows the head of a District in his *executive* capacity to take to task, for what he conceives to be undue leniency or a mistaken tendency to acquit, those who are his subordinates in a *judicial* capacity? It is difficult to conceive of anything more undesirable or more likely to divert the natural course of justice than this executive prodding and scolding of judicial officers. How is any subordinate magistrate,—who has to consider his future in the service,—to be expected to do his duty in court with a sole regard for the administration of justice, according to the law and his lights,—which is what he is put there to do,—when he has this fear constantly before him of incurring the displeasure of his executive superior for not returning a sufficient number of convictions or not being sufficiently severe in his sentences? We should like to see the practice of including these derogatory criticisms of the subordinate magistracy in Police Administration Reports, whether they come from the District Magistrates or the police themselves, severely discouraged. A police administration report is not the proper place for taking judicial officers to task; it is a responsibility which should belong alone to the superior courts having jurisdiction over them. This perpetual blaming of the courts for the failure on the part of the police to diminish crime, which is such a feature of these reports in this country, is certainly not calculated to increase judicial prestige, and is, in our view, an unjustifiable impertinence.

DAY BY DAY.

◆

The Mexican Position.

If, as the latest telegrams seem to denote, General Huerta gives way to the American demands, backed, as reported to-day, by the "moral support" of England, the United States may be congratulated on the speedy success of a policy which although not free from the charges of selfishness and coercion, may at any rate eventually lead to some sort of order out of chaos in Mexico. On several occasions President Wilson has asserted that the only aim of the United States Government was to show itself the disinterested friend of Mexico and that principally from that point of view it could not allow the establishment of the blood-stained regime of Huerta. Dr. Wilson, doubtless meant what he said, but he can hardly complain if those who have some knowledge of the influences at work behind him, as we showed in an article the other day, hesitate to give him more than a mere qualified support; and without charging him with hypocrisy it is still possible to question if, in this Mexican business, he is not rather too readily dancing to the wires pulled by certain astute capitalists, whose financial interests cannot be jeopardised or injured by a Mexican President if he is wholly subservient to Washington, meanwhile it does not seem to be quite clear if General Carranza, the United States' protege, is ready to occupy this position with satisfaction to Dr. Wilson, for he is just reported to have told Mr. Hale that he would accept no foreign intervention but only wanted the free importation of arms and munitions to carry on the struggle against Huerta.

The Carranzist Movement.

The Carranzist movement calls itself Liberal and Constitutionalist and opposes a gross form of serfdom and is, to a large extent, a popular movement but its freedom from the brutalities, treachery and self-seeking that have made Mexican politics in the past is just as much open to question as that led by Huerta and Blanquet, who have only professional soldiers at their back. Carranza is described by the Americans as "a man of principles" and a student like Madero, and is said to be desirous of advancing self-government in Mexico, but none the less, we fear, the United States will have to keep a very watchful eye on the new President lest he, too, with the facile aptitude of his kind and race, turns into a "Dictator" like so many of his predecessors in office. But it would be futile to pursue these speculations further.

The United States' Position.

Happily for the moment the world will undoubtedly be relieved at the much diminished possibility of war between the United States and Mexico, for a war between the two countries would be impossible to justify in the interests of either and it might inflict injuries on both out of all proportion to the evils of any domestic tyranny. Further, now that the Americans have declared their inability to recognise Governments in South America that they may morally disapprove of, it is at least incumbent upon them to devise means forthwith for furthering the popular side in Mexico, not with a view to that country's exploitation but to its permanent advantage.

The Late Kiamil Pasha.

On the 6th of August 1908, immediately after the Young Turks' "bloodless" revolution, Kiamil Pasha, whose death is announced became Grand Vizier. As was to be expected, Kiamil was from the very beginning confronted with many serious difficulties both within and without Turkey. In Albania a serious insurrection broke out, caused by the political rivalry between Greeks and Albanians and the unwillingness of the Moslem tribesmen to pay taxes or to keep the peace with their neigh'bours, the Macedonian Serbs. In Asia Minor the Kurdish troops under Ibrahim Pasha revolted and disturbances broke out among reactionary tribes, culminating in a massacre of the Armenians at Adana. In Arabia, Ratib Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, joined the enemies of the new regime, and was captured in the autumn of 1908, but in the following year frequent raids upon the Hedjaz Railway were made by Bedouin tradesmen, while a Mehdist rebellion broke out and was crushed in the Yemen. But more serious than all there was the counter-revolution in Constantinople itself, which began with the revolt of Kiamil against the authority of the Committee of Union and Progress. On February 14, 1909, Kiamil was forced to resign and was succeeded by Hilmi Pasha.

Voice for Women, Not Votes.

Mr. S. M. Mitra's article "Voice for Women—without Votes" in the "Nineteenth Century" for November can only be described as "quaint." His excursion into the troublous waters of British politics has led him very far beyond his depth and it is, therefore, no surprise that he flounders in rather an ungraceful manner. In order to give woman a fair chance, "without the possibility of handicapping man," Mr. Mitra proposes:—

> There should be a Cabinet Minister aided by an Advisory Council, to look after women's interests. The Council should be supple and strong, influential enough to inspire confidence and at the same time small enough to agree easily. It should consist of twelve members assisted by an experienced secretary and a librarian. Out of the twelve members eight might be women and four men, half the number of each to be nominated by the Government and the other half to be elected by prominent organisations connected with woman's welfare. Both the Cabinet Minister and the secretary to be men of official experience, but the president always to be a woman. The president to be elected annually by the members themselves. With a woman president and a majority of two-thirds among the members, women should have ample opportunity to make their talents and influence felt.

Mr. Mitra proceeds to work out the details of his scheme, which he does with a satisfaction that is child-like and bland, but not very convincing.

Story of Mrs. Neville.

In the course of his article Mr. Mitra gives the genesis of the Imperial Service Troops. He says the idea originated with Mrs. Neville, the wife of Colonel Neville, formerly commander of the Nizam's Army. Mrs. Neville, according to Mr. Mitra, induced the Nizam to start the scheme in 1885. It is interesting to learn that Mrs. Neville was a daughter of Charles Lever, the Irish novelist. Mr. Mitra continues:—

> I lived at Hyderabad for years, where I knew this talented lady personally, and was often struck with her wonderful insight into Anglo-Indian politics. She frequently kept at bay many a distinguished member of the Indian Diplomatic Service and made her influence felt in the Imperial Council Chambers of distant Calcutta and Simla. It is not possible to write an accurate political history of Hyderabad during the last twenty years of her residence there without constantly including the name of this remarkable Englishwoman.

METHODS OF BARBARISM.

◆

GRAVE NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

ATROCIOUS TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

RESISTERS FLOGGED AND SHOT.

FORCED LABOUR.

MINES TURNED INTO JAILS.

Grave news as to the treatment of the Passive Resistance strikers is contained in a telegram from Natal to Mr. Gokhale. In order to suppress the strike the Government have ordered the mine compounds to be treated as jails and mine managers have been given the powers of jailors. Thus men refusing to work are sentenced to hard labour but instead of being sent to an ordinary jail, are forced to work in the mines, and for refusal are flogged and threatened with starvation, while those attempting to escape to complain to a magistrate are warned that they will be shot. The telegram in fact states that some strikers have actually been flogged and shot for resisting this forced labour.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov 15.

Mr. Gokhale received the following telegram yesterday from the Natal Indian Association of which Mr. Dawood Mahomed is the President:—

"All passive resistance leaders are in jail. The Government have declared nine mine compounds as temporary gaols. All strikers were arrested and returned each to his mine. Indians are firm and refuse to attend roll-call, or work. They are being charged with absence from roll-call, and sentenced to hard labour to be performed in the mines. Messrs. J. W. Cross Dundee, and D. G. Giles, Newcastle, Magistrates, have issued warnings that Indians refusing to work will be starved, and thereafter mercilessly flogged into submission, under the gaol regulations and forcibly driven underground with the lash. Hundreds of Indians on the Ballingich, Navigation, and Cambrian mines were systematically flogged, also shot at, two being wounded. The magistrates have refused potection and notified that Indians leaving the mines to complain to magistrates will be shot as escaping prisoners. Passive resisters in the coast districts are being assaulted by the military armed with sticks. Are we no longer British subjects?"

Mr. Gokhale has furnished the following explanation with regard to the above telegram, which he thinks will enable the public to understand fully the precise character of the steps which the Union Government have taken. The law under which indentured labourers have to work in Natal provides that a labourer refusing work without sufficient cause is liable to be sent to jail. If the Government had enforced this provision according to its plain interpretation it would have meant a large number of Indian prisoners in its own jails and the mines would have gone without labour during the time of their incarceration The Government, therefore, have notified all mine areas in which thee is a strike to be jails for the time being and have invested the managers of mines with powers of jailors. With this contrivance strikers sentenced by the magistrates to three or six months' hard labour under the Indenture Law have been made over to managers of their mines as prisoners. As prisoners are liable to be flogged for disobedience and to be shot if they try to escape from the prisons, Indian strikers are being threatened that they will be flogged if they refuse to work in the mines, and shot if they seek to go to any adjoining magistrate to complain.

MR. POLAK'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Henry S. L. Polak of South Africa, writing from Durban on October 25th, says:—

"Owing to sudden developments of passive resistance here, especially in connection with the £3 tax, I am obliged to remain here a little longer and I am proposing now to leave for Bombay by the B. I. steamer Pundua on the 14th November, arriving there about the 4th December. Things are going brilliantly here: there is no genuine difference of opinion on the subject of passive resistance in the Indian community."

TEN THOUSAND MEN FIRM.

◆

DELHI, LATER.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following further message from the Natal Indian Association "Gandhi sentenced further three months at Volkrust. The strikers are confined to the estates and brutally assaulted. Employers refuse rations. Communication and food supply are debarred. Men consequently starved. Strikers numbering ten thousand firm. Kallenbuck and Polok remanded till 17th; bail again refused."

MR. GANDHI AGAIN SENTENCED.

◆

STRIKE SPREADS IN NATAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 14.

Mr. Gandhi was to-day sentenced here to three months' imprisonment in addition to his Dundee sentence of nine months.

DURBAN, Nov. 14.

Fifteen hundred out of 2,700 Indians on the Natal estates of a sugar planting company have struck.

MR. GANDHI ON HIS DEFENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Addressing the Court at Volksrust, yesterday, Mr. Gandhi said he had given the Minister of the Interior due notice of his intention to cross the border with the prohibited immigrants, and had informed the Immigation Officer at Volksrust of the date of crossing. He assured the Court that the present movement had nothing whatever to do with the unlawful entry of a single Indian for the purpose of residence in the Transvaal.

He might fairly claim that during his whole career in the Transvaal he had been actuated by the desire to assist Government in preventing surreptitious entry and unlawful settlement, but he pleaded guilty to knowingly committing an offence against the section under which he was charged.

He was aware that his action was fraught with the greatest risks and intense personal suffering to his followers. He was convinced that nothing short of much suffering would move the conscience of Government or of the inhabitants of the Union, of which, in spite of the breach of laws, he claimed to be a sane and law-abiding citizen.

PROTEST MEETING AT MOMBASSA

A mass meeting of Indians has been held at Mombasa protesting against the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi in South Africa and protesting against the ruling that Mahomedan marriages contracted in India are illegal in South Africa. The meeting decided to wire to the Viceroy to ask his assistance.

MR. GOKHALE AT LAHORE.

◆

GNEROUS RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A public meeting was held here to-day to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale speak on the Indian problem in South Africa and was a remarkable success. The capacious Bradlaugh Hall was crowded to overflowing, hundreds who could not enter waited in the grounds outside to have a look at the Mahratta leader, and hundreds of others went away for want of room. Sir Protul Chatterjee, retired Chief Court Judge, presided. In the midst of the crowd, Mr. Gokhale's words were inaudible except to those who sat near the platform, but his appeal for funds was responded to with enthusiam. Thirty thousand rupees which he asked from the Punjab was almost all subscribed on the spot. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, headed the list with five thousand; a European Missionary whose name could not be obtained gave his life's savings amounting to three hundred pounds sterling. Other subscriptions ranged from a thousand downwards. A Committee was formed to collect further subscriptions with the Hon'ble Mahomed Shaffi as President. Lajput Rai spoke supporting Mr. Gokhale's appeal. The Rev. Doctor Ewing, Vice-Chancellor Punjab University was present on the platform.

LAHORE PUBLIC MEETING.

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

At yesterday's public meeting addressed by Mr. Gokhale, the chair was taken by Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan of Malerkotla although Sir Protul Chatterjee's name was proposed by some. In the confusion the names were not fully audible.

CALCUTTA MEETING OF SYMPATHY.

◆

MR. BHUPENDRANATH BOSE'S SPIRITED PLEA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

There was a large attendance at the public meeting held in College Square this evening under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu to express sympathy with the Indians in South Africa. Great enthusiasm for the cause was shown throughout the meeting.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said: Our countrymen in South Africa are forced to live a life of shame and degradation because of the inexorable laws of the Union Government, where is the man anywhere in the civilised world who would not resent treatment like this? Hindus and Moslems are a polygamous race and because our law does not prohibit polygamy, the South African Government has laid down that our marriages are not to be recognised under the laws which prevail in South Africa, with the result that our offspring are declared illegitimate. Knowing this, do you wonder that there should be this tremendous struggle, the bare outlines of which come to us through the agency of the Press against laws so harsh, so unjust and so inhuman?

There are other grievances—grievances which compel our countrymen to live under locations hardly fit for human habitation, grievances which exclude them from the haunts of civilised life. It has been said to me if these are your sufferings in South Africa, why go there at all? There would be some force in that statement if we could apply the circumstances to the case.

CHILDREN OF FREE INDIANS.

More than fifty years ago, the Government of British India consented to let our people go to South Africt as indentured labourers for a period of five years. When there was a large indentured population of Indians there it was quite natural that free Indians should also go in order to supply the wants of that labour. It is also evident that in the course of time as the indentures expired, the labourers would themselves become free men and would naturally desire to settle in the country of their adoption. We know that many of those labourers who went to distant countries from India have nowhere to come back to. Where are their children to come to live in India which they may never have seen? All eyes are turned upon us, the civilised world is watching the struggle that is going on in South Africa, and be it said to the credit of humanity the European press is fully in sympathy with the views of our suffering countrymen.

CIVILISED WORLD'S SYMPATHY.

The story of the struggle is humming in the lobbies of humanity and there is sympathy for us wherever there is a true appreciation of right and justice. People are naturally sceptical as to the continuance of the struggle but if we in India were at the back of our friends in South Africa it, would not be so unequal. And we must not forget that in the struggle that developed in South Africa through the inspiration of that saint, that hero, that martyr, and that statesman Mr. Gandhi (applause), we have the unique spectacle of Moslem and Hindu labouring under common difficulties, suffering under common grievances and being moulded into one mass in the crucible of common sorrow.

RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT.

Dr. P. K. A. Charya, then moved the following resolution:—That this meeting records its unqualified support of the passive resistance movement which has been initiated by the Indians in South Africa, an consequence of the failure of the South African Government to give effect to the pledges made for removing various disabilities and unjust and iniquious taxes to which they are liable.

Mr. N. C. Sen seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

BURMA'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

◆

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

The Anglo-Indian journal "The Rangoon Times," vigorously criticises the "initial blunder that has been made in sending Mr. Gandhi to prison." The refusal of the Union Government to recognize monogamous Indian marriages is condemned as gross folly. Dr. P. J. Mehta's appeal to the press is regarded by the local "Times" as a most illuminating letter setting forth in moderate conclusive language, the harships alien Indians in South Africa suffer. Most solemn official pledges have been broken, and domestic and family feelings outraged by Boers whose own unions are incestuous and who are known all over the world for public disregard of morals. The matrimonial insult to Indians is simply organized hypocrisy. Mr. Mehta's letter recounts in dignified language, the legislative enormities, and concludes with the hope that we in Burma will contribute largely towards a struggle that aims at the removal of four insults to Asiatic peoples, heaped up in a statute which now blots the statute book of the Union of South Africa. Funds are urgently needed. "The Times" leader and Mr. Mehta's appeal, simple, direct, and moderate, have roused public sympathy.

KING OF BELGIUM'S HEIR.

◆

PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is reported in Brussels that arrangements are being made for the King's eldest son, Leopold, to visit India in the spring. The Prince will probably be received by the Viceroy. Thereafter, he will visit the Dutch colonies for the purpose of inspecting the rubber plantations.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

◆

SWEDISH APPRECIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The choice of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore for the Nobel Prize is welcomed heartily in Stockholm. The papers quote extracts from his works. The Swedish poets Karfelt and Heidenstam, and the writer Hallstroem extol Mr. Tagore's works as showing an original poetic vein of great depth and undoubted literary merit.

LARGE FRENCH LOAN.

◆

BILL FOR 52 MILLIONS STERLING INTRODUCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 14.

The Government has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a Bill for a loan of fifty-two millions sterling from 3 per cent. Perpetual *rentes*. Three millions are assigned annually for interest and the purchase of *rentes* in the open market, as in England.

VETERAN TURKISH EX-VIZIR DEAD.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Kiamil Pasha has died at Larnaca and has been buried at Nicosia.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

◆

THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

In response to the requests of numerous readers we have decided to open the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" for the receipt of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the Indian Passive Resisters in South Africa. There is no need for us to detail again the merits of the struggle in which the Indians in South Africa are now engaged. Their fight is a fight for the barest recognition of their rights as British citizens, for their right to enjoy the ordinary decencies and privileges of civilisation as a legally domiciled community in a country flying the British flag, and for the honour of their womenkind. The struggle cannot be maintained without the financial help of their countrymen and countrywomen in India, and to those the appeal is made to come forward with such help as each can afford. The smallest contributions will be received and duly acknowledged in our columns, and the total amounts will be forwarded each week to the Hon. Secretaries of the Central Fund for dispatch to South Africa. We need hardly point out how strongly the need for help from this country is increased by the news which we publish today as to the atrocious methods adopted by the Colonial Government to try and crush the movement.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

STEAMER BLAZE IN NORTH ATLANTIC.

◆

ALL PASSENGERS RESCUED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Cunard liner Pannonia sends a wireless message that the Spanish steamer Balmes was discovered on fire in the North Atlantic. All of the 103 passengers were rescued. The Balmes, which is being escorted to Bermuda, was from Havana for Cadiz.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The Pannonia steamed 180 miles out of her course to assist the Balmes, and stood by all night rescuing the passengers. The crew remained on board.

"MARIENBAD" GROUNDED.

◆

TRIESTE PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TRIESTE, Nov. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd Company's liner Marienbad, bound from Bombay for Trieste, yesterday grounded off Cephalonia. She was so damaged that she had to put in at Santa Maura. A salvage steamer has been sent. The passengers will be transferred to the Egyptian mail steamer Helouan which is now proceeding to Trieste.

THE CANADIAN GALES.

◆

FIFTEEN VESSELS AND 300 LIVES LOST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.

Fifteen vessels have been lost in the hurricane on the lakes, with crews totalling 301.

RAILWAYS FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BUDAPEST, Nov. 16.

A Bill has been introduced to construct railways in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The cost will be met by a loan of 11½ million sterling.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 16.

The newspaper "Register" estimates the wheat crop at 19 million bushels, while the "Adviser" estimates it as 17¼ million bushels. The recent rains have wonderfully developed grain.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

◆

TROUBLE AT AN END.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 14.

The strike here is crumbling. The strikers are steadily resuming work.

The Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council to discuss the budget of the ensuing official year has been constituted as follows:—Official Members: Sir John Atkinson, Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. W. O. Horne, Mr. A. Butterworth and Mr. H. E. Clerk. Non-officials: Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Rao Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. P. Kesava Pillay and Mr. K. Rama Aiyngar.

HUERTA OBDURATE.

◆

CABINET MEETING SUMMONED.

BRITISH MINISTER'S PRECAUTIONS.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

President Huerta has declared that he will not quit, but that he will do his best to protect foreigners in case of need. Sir Lionel Carden has notified British subjects to be ready to leave for places of safety at a moment's notice. The feeling in the American Embassy in Mexico is again pessimistic. Huerta has summoned a special meeting of the Cabinet at the Palace. The Constitutionalists have captured Juarez, which is considered an important gateway for arms from America. Three Americans in Juarez have been killed by stray bullets.

ENGLAND'S MORAL SUPPORT FOR U. S.

◆

REBEL LEADER'S POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15

It is understood in Washington that Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister in Mexico, has intimated to President Huerta that Great Britain will give her moral support to the United States. Huerta's friends are cautiously advising him to submit.

Instructions have been sent to Mr. O'Shaughnessy to what extent the United States will go towards reopening negotiations.

General Carranza apepars to have told Mr. Hale that he would accept no foreign intervention. He only wanted the free importation of arms and munitions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

A more optimistic feeling prevails as the result of messages from Mexico indicating that President Huerta is ready to recede from his unyielding position. Huerta has been at his country house.

AUSTRIAN ARCH-DUKES VISIT.

◆

AUSTRIAN POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Arch-Duke Franz-Ferdinand, with his Consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, arrived in London to-night and is going to Windsor for a week. Both the British and Austro-Hungarian newspapers publish cordial and friendly articles on the visit.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says the visit bears the wishes of the people of Austria-Hungary to live in friendship with the Great British Empire. The Austrian policy in the Mediterranean aims solely at the defence of the coasts and the maintenance of an open passage to the Adriatic. These aims in no way injure British interests.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE AT CRIMINAL TRIAL.

◆

WOMAN THROWS HAMMER AT JUDGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

During a suffragette trial at the Old Bailey, a well-dresed woman among the spectators threw a hammer and a tomato at the Judge, creating a turmoil, the glass surrounding the dock and five glass panels in the doors were smashed. Five arrests were made. The foreman of the jury asked that all the women should be searched as neither the judge nor the jury were safe.

LATE SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

◆

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A distinguished assemblage attended the funeral of the late Sir Francis Maclean at Saint Margaret's, Westminster. Among those present were Sir James Dunlop Smith, representing Lord Crewe, Lord Lamington, Sir Henry Cotton, General Sir Bindon Blood and Dr. Pollen representing the East India Association.

There was large gathering of leaders in the threatrical world, including Sir John and Lady Hare and Sir Beerbohm and Lady Tree, while Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, Sir Arthur and Lady Pinero, Lady Gilbert and others sent wreaths.

The King and Queen sent a message of condolence to the widow.

A CONVERT TO ISLAMISM.

◆

LORD HEADLEY EMBRACES THE FAITH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

At a meeting of the Islamic Society in London it was announced that Lord Headley had been converted to Mohamedanism.

MR. REDMOND AND ULSTER.

◆

GAME OF BLUFF AND BLACKMAIL.

ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov 15

Speaking at Newcastle, Mr. Redmond said he was prepared to consider the most extravagant and most unreasonable demands of Ulstermen in order to secure a settlement by consent, but the people of Great Britain would be fools and cowards if they yielded to the game of bluff and blackmail.

MR. CHURCHHILL'S PLEA.

◆

PROTESTANT ULSTER SHOULD BE COMFORTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Speaking at the Alexandra Palace, London, yesterday Mr. Winston Churchill said there was a strong realisation on both sides that there ought, if possible, be a settlement of the Irish question by consent. There was a strong feeling that Nationalist Ireland should receive the freedom of self-government and means and money with which to make self-government successful, and that Protestant Ulster should somehow or other be satisfied and comforted, while the United Kingdom and Empire would be freed from the old-world hates and tensions which had too long impeded progress.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET TO VISIT ALEXANDRA,

◆

GREAT BALL IN CAIRO BY LORD KITCHENER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Mediterranean Fleet, under Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne, is going to Alexandria on the 21st instant. A round of entertainments is being arranged for a thousand bluejackets, and a large number of officers will be the guests of the British Army of occupation and the British community in Cairo for two days. Lord Kitchener will go to Alexandria to meet the fleet, and will give a great ball in Cairo later.

ALBANIA'S BOUNDARIES,

◆

COMPROMISE BETWEEN GREECE AND ALBANIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Both Austria and Italy have now accepted the proposal of the British Commissioner for the delimitation of Albania. The exact nature of the poposal is uncertain, but it has the character of a compromise between Greek and Albanian contentions.

CHAMBERLAIN SILVER WEDDING

◆

CONGRATULATION FROM KING AND QUEEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain celebrated their silver wedding in London. There were also celebrations in Birmingham. They received congratulations from the King and Queen and thousands of others of all shades of political opinion.

INVERTED FLIGHT.

◆

ENGLISH AVIATOR'S FEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The English aviator Hucks made some wonderful inverted flights to-day. He twice travelled head dwnwards for thirty-seconds in spite of wind and rain.

AN AVIATOR'S ESCORT.

◆

DAUCORT STARTS IN A GALE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.

Daucourt left here in a gale. He was escorted by four Turkish officers in aeroplanes.

EUROPEAN'S MISADVENTURE.

◆

Mr. J. Bolt, Fourth Engineer of the steamship Virawa lying at present at B. wharf Princes Dock, was carrying a naked kerosine oil lamp and walking through the engine room of the vessel on Friday afternoon, when he forgetfully approached too near to a cylinder of carbonic acid gas, the pipe of which happened to be leaking slightly at the time. An explosion occurred in which Mr. Bolt received burns on his left arm. No damage was caused to the engine room. Mr. Bolt is detained in the E. G. Hospital for treatment.

MR. BIRRELL'S RESPONSIBILITY.

RELEASE OF DUBLIN STRIKERS URGED.

LARKIN'S THREAT TO ISOLATE DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Larkin threatens to call out the railwaymen and isolate Dublin if the imprisoned strikers are not released.

There is some talk of Government intervention to secure a settlement, but its nature has not been decided upon.

Mr. Birrell, at Bristol, received a deputation of the local trades' council which, in violent language, demanded the release of the Dublin strikers, and accused Mr. Birrell of being responsible for what they described as the brutal murders in Ireland.

Mr Birrell promised a judicial enquiry into the conduct of the Dublin police.

At a political meeting in the evening, a suffragist hit Mr. Birrell in the chest with a dead cat.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN DUBLIN SITUATION.

Mr. Larkin arrived at Holyhead to-day. A voice shouted "Three cheers," but the small crowd did not respond. Meanwhile there is no improvement in the situation in Dubin.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"The Battle of Waterloo," the big new film at the Excelsior is a distinch triumph for the organiser and producer. Everything has been worked out with great care, and the arrangements are elaborate, and the great battle lives again before the eyes of the spectator, till he feels inclined to shout for sheer joy of fighting, in sympathy with the soldiers on the screen. The fighting is realistic to the last degree, and one can almost hear the roar of the canon and the trampling of the horses' hoofs as they sweep into action, and feel the very prick of the bayonet in the magnificent British charges. It is a film to stir the martial spirit in the most timid, and to make every British subject proud of the name and fame of his country. The rest of the programme is very good, but the film is so strong that it overshadows all the rest, and leaves no room in the memory for anything but its wonderful scenes.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The America-India was crowded as usual on Saturday night when some excellent films were shown. Of these "The Curlian," a story of a young officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Indian "braves," was very sensational, the action, which was vigorous and rapid, being followed with breathless interest. The scenes recall the graphic details of Fennimore Coorper's excellent stories of American-Indian Life. "Loved by a King" is another powerful film, carrying the spectator to the gorgeous days of Louis the XIV. and the splendours of the monarch's Court. The comic element in the show was supplied by the "Red Ink Tragedy" which sent everybody into fits of laughter.

THE GAIETY.

The programme running at the Gaiety, contains a number of really fine films, the most notable of which is entitled "Babes In the Wood." Two children given over by their cruel hearted uncle to a gang of robbers find themselves in a forest and there the brother protects his sister against the attacks of wild animals and ghosts. The hardships which the brother and sister have to endure are great. Another fine film is the one in which that popular commedian, Wiffles finds himself in the predicament of having to choose between love and riches. It is screamingly funny and the great comedian is here perhaps seen at his best. There are other good pictures as well, which the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing.

THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

THE RAG-TIME.

On Saturday the 22nd instant the above company will appear at the Opera House in the enormously successful London revue "Step This Way," from the Pavellion Theatre. The performance will be repeated on the Monday and Tuesday following at the Excelsior Theatre.

DISPENSARY OPENED IN MAHI-KANTHA.

Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent Mahi-Kantha, laid the foundation stone of the Varsoda dispensary on Thursday last.

The Thakore Saheb in inviting the Political Agent to perform the ceremony referred to the want of a dispensary in the Taluka, which was sure to benefit not only the people of the Taluka, but also the people of the surrounding villages under Baroda State and British District.

The Political Agent having laid the foundation stone said in reply that now-a-days when the benefits of scientific medical treatment were becoming well-known to and appreciated by all classes, the Thakore Saheb had conferred a great boon on his subjects by placing these benefits within their reach and not only on his own subjects but on those of the neighbouring jurisdiction. He trusted his example would be imitated by other Talukdars in the Agency.

ALLAHABAD TRAGEDY

ROBBERS' HORRIBLE CRIME.

SLEEPING MEN DONE TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Allahabad last night when six persons were murdered in a house in a native street. The house was that of one Nakshed, Agent of the firm of Baldeo Ramgantoo Ram of Calcutta, who was living there with his wife and children. Last night he had two guests besides, and it become known in the locality that he had collected some two thousand rupees from a creditor during the day. The household retired to bed as usual. Nakshed was awakened a little after midnight by an alarm raised by some one outside, and he noticed marks of blood on the door. Receiving no reply to his calls he took a light and found the whole room flooded with blood, his son aged twelve years, the two guests, and three servants, had been murdered with some sharp instrument. It is suspected that the culprits intended to murder Nakshed and rob him, but no cash or jewellery was actually removed. The police are making enquiries and large rewards have been offered for detection of the murderers.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The following further particulars of the tragedy recently reported have come to light:—

The tragedy took place at Khalifa-Mandi, which is an enclosed place with a big grain market in the middle. There are only three gates of entrance into the enclosure.

One Nakched kept his money in a safe in a room of his house, the door of which opens into the godown. On the 13th he received a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash on account of a hundi on Calcutta and with this sum and other miscellaneous cash he had about Rs. 2,000 in his safe. In front of the door of the strong room, which was securely padlocked, were sleeping his son, Manshardas, a *gumasta*, and Dahar, a servant. In another part of the godown near the gate were sleeping his father-in-law and his brother-in-law who were on a visit and Bannia, a servant. Nakched himself was reposing in another part of the godown near his zenana quarters.

The murderers entered the godown at about 10 p.m., apparently with the object of obtaining the key of the strong room from Nakched and opening the room to carry off the cash. Instead of Nakched they found six other unfortunate men in their way and mercilessly murdered them all. The three men sleeping by the door of the strong room had their throats cleanly cut, while the other three had their faces smashed with some heavy implements.

Nakched declares he heard no sound of cries or of any struggle. He was awakened by a Brahman who had come to see him and was calling out to him from outside the godown. He woke up in time to hear the murderers running away, and on coming out was horrified at the ghastly sight of the six murdered men, two of whom were still breathing at the time, though unable to speak, and who died soon after.

The perpetrators of the deed have not been traced yet. The Commissioner of Allahabad has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the detection of the culprits.

SEVA SADAN HOME CLASSES.

INTERESTING MOVEMENT BY BOMBAY LADIES.

A meeting of Deccani, Guarati and Parsi ladies of Bombay was held on Friday at the Servants of India Society's Home, to consider the question of starting home classes for grown-up ladies in different localities of Bombay. The meeting was attended by about a hundred ladies and was presided over by Mrs. Manekbai N. Kothare who took the chair on the proposition moved by Mrs. Manjulabai Laud and seconded by Mrs. Lakeshimibai Gadgil.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade spoke on "the educational activities of women" and in explaining the object of the meeting dwelt on the necessity of opening home classes for such grown-up women as had either received no education at all in their childhood or had to give up the course of education suddenly after marriage. It was quite essential that women should receive education and be able to discharge their duties in life, duties domestic and social. Owing to the insufficient spread of female education and the early motherhood of Indian particularly of Hindu women, however, a large number of grown-up women were to be found in the Society who were without education, and this state of things could be remedied among other means by starting classes where middle class women who had to attend to their domestic duties, could acquire a decent education in their spare hours. The city of Bombay, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade said, though foremost in many other respects, was in this respect behind Poona and Yeotmal where facilities for such education were provided. In concluding her speech Mrs. Ranade appealed to the ladies present at the meeting to extend their co-operation if such classes were started in Bombay.

A resolution emphasising the need for opening home classes and organizing lectures on useful subjects to enable grown-up ladies to acquire such knowledge as was essential to render them useful and efficient members of their families and of the Society, and requesting the authorities of the Seva Sadan in Bombay to start such classes at various places in the city with the co-operation and help of the leading men and women of those localities, was adopted.

It was decided that at least three home classes should be opened in the beginning in three different localities.

Mrs. Chandrabia Yande proposed that the President should be authorised to forward the resolution to the authorities of the Seva Sadan.

ROPING A BIG TUSKER.

VICEROY WITNESSES KEDDAH OPERATIONS.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KARAPUR, Nov. 15.

Immediately after lunch yesterday Their Excellencies motored down to the stockade and witnessed the roping of the big tusker of the herd. This was a very old elephant probably over sixty years of age. During the first part of the roping he was quite tractable but as soon as the ropes had been fastened round his neck he started to struggle and proved himself an even more formidable fighter than the leader of the herd which was captured last Monday.

A pitched battle took place between him and Moti Lall, His Highness's best fighting elephant, in which the latter got considerably the worst of it, at one time being nearly knocked over. Two more tuskers were then called in to help and succeeded in cowing him until the fastening of the ropes was accomplished. This having been done the gate of the enclosure was opened and he was dragged out by four large tuskers each one firmly roped to him, while two more held him back by ropes attached to his hind legs.

Unfortunately, however, another wild elephant succeeded in breaking through the line of "koomkies" or tame elephants which were keeping back the rest of the herd and escaped into the lane between the big tusker and his rear guard, thereby preventing the latter from doing their work. At the end of the lane the gate had not yet been opened and as soon as the four leading elephants reached it they were charged from behind by the tusker, who with prodigious strength not only dragged the two elephants which were attached to his hind legs but so effectually charged those in front that they proceeded to smash down the gate in order to get away from their tormentor. The top bar was just on a level with the mahouts and as the lower portion of the woodwork was broken two of the mahouts with great presence of mind swung themselves over the top bar and back on to their elephant again as the latter were going under. One mahout got half way down his elephant and holding on to the rope round its body went under the bar with it. The fourth lost his head and jumped off his elephant on to the ground in front of the infuriated tusker. Nothing was seen of him for a few seconds but he emerged safe and sound from out of the seething mass of elephants. Meanwhile the tusker went through at a run and smashed the top bar. After this there was a short pause, the tusker seemed very much out of breath and the dismounted mahouts took the opportunity of getting on to their elephants again and placing them in their proper order.

As soon as the procession started again the tusker started fighting again and threw himself over on to his side but one or two well directed prods from Ram Pershad soon brought him to his feet again and he was dragged down to the river on his knees fighting all the time. On reaching the water he gave up the unequal truggle and allowed himself to be taken quietly up stream and out on to the road eading to the camp in the jungle where he will be pegged down.

The remainder of the 27 elephants will be roped during the night but there is nothing which is likely to give any trouble. Their Excellencies returned to camp at 6-30 p.m.

LATER.

Later news has just come in that the big tusker which was roped this evening has since died while being led along the road to the Kheddah Camp in the jungle.

HIS EXCELLENCY KNOCKS OVER A BULL BISON.

KARAPUR, Nov. 16.

Yesterday His Excellency the Viceroy left the camp before dawn to go out bison shooting and did not return until 7-30 p.m. His Excellency was accompanied as usual by His Highness and Mr. Campbell. A fine herd of bison was disturbed early in the morning but no opportunity was given for a shot, and no further success attended the efforts of the sportsmen until about 4 p.m. when His Excellency spotted a big bull about 60 yards off, which he knocked completely over. The animal recovered and dashed off into the jungle hard hit in front and was followed until dark when the chase was given up. There is little doubt however that the animal will be found to-day.

On the way home after dark, His Excellency's car ran into a pack of four wild dogs and quite close to them were two panthers playing on the road.

The remainder of the party motored to a spot about 27 miles away where two tigers had been marked down. A most successful beat resulted in both the tigers bolting past the muchans at full gallop and escaping unhurt.

The Kheddah operations were continued throughout the day, by the end of which all Friday's herd had been roped. His Excellency left the camp at 5 a.m. this morning after bison.

FATAL LAND SLIP AT SION.

A land-slip, in which two labourers, a man and a woman, lost their lives, occurred on Friday afternoon, at Rawli Hill, Sion, where a gang of twenty-five labourers were employed in supplying earth for the construction of railway lines at Matunga station. The party were engaged in filling in a trolly when the two deceased strolled off to where some loose earth had fallen and commenced filling their baskets. Suddenly a rumbling sound of falling earth was heard, when the party ran to the spot to find that the two deceased were buried alive. After four hours hard work they succeeded in digging out the dead body of a woman named Shinantibai, and it took another three hours before they came across that of a man named Sudama Bhou.

The dead bodies of the deceased were removed to the morgue, where after an inquest conducted by the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MAHARAJA-HOLKAR'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION AT INDORE.

SPIRIT OF FAITH AND HOPE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Nov. 14.

His Highness the Maharaja-Holkar entered on the 13th instant on his 24th birth-day and this happy and auspicious occasion was celebrated throughout His Highness' State by his subjects with great enthusiasm and general rejoicings. In the Capital of the State, on the morning of the 12th, a Children's fete was held on the grounds of the King Edward Hall which was tastefully decorated with flags and buntings. Over 7,000 boys and girls attending the schools in the City were assembled on the lawns to greet their beloved Ruler. His Highness arrived at the Edward Hall punctually at 9 a.m. when the guard-of-honour drawn in front presented arms. He was received by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar the Chief Minister and was met by Mr. Russel the resident at Indore and Mrs. Russel. Boys and girls from the different schools recited songs specially composed for the occasion. Recitations of the girls of the Maharani Chandravati High School were specially admired. After the recitations Sir Narayan Chandavarkar the Chief Minister on behalf of the Citizens, merchants and officials of Indore, in a felicitious speech, offered to His Highness their greetings and best wishes for many returns of happy birth-days. Sir Narayan spoke in his usual eloquent and dignified style and he particularly emphasised the fact that His Highness' birth-day was ushered in with the songs of little children—the angels of God—and he pointed out that he found that in Indore the children were more courteous and reverential towards their elders than in many other places. He commended to His Highness the special care and welfare of the children of Indore who were the future hope of the State.

His Highness in reply said:—

Officers, Masters and Children:—

I thank you most heartily my Officers and my people for the cordial good wishes you have extended to me on my birth-day. The sight which has been provided for me to-day by my Officers in honour of my 24th Birth-day will linger long in my memory and I hope to God that it may serve as a fresh inspiration to serve my State and my people with sole devotion to their good. This is not the first occasion when in this place, dedicated to the memory of the late King-Emperor Edward VII, the School-going children of this City have gathered together, led by their teachers, to participate in the joys of a Birth-day celebration. During these six months we had three functions of this kind and this is the fourth. The first was in June last in honour of the celebration of the Birth-day of His Excellency the Viceroy. The second and the third were respectively in connection with the celebrations of the Birth-days of the Prince and Princess in September. Though these three celebrations took place during my absence in Europe, yet I had full and clear accounts of them sent to me by my Chief Minister and I was rejoiced when on reading those accounts I found that these Children's Gatherings had a high educative value both for adults and for children. I have now seen with my own eyes what it is to witness a sight like this—some seven thousand children, male and female, of all classes and creeds in this City assembled under their teachers to celebrate my Birth-day and send forth their prayers to God, invoking His Divine blessings for me and my family and my state. The fact that I was myself a child, that I too attended school and College and have known and experienced the romance of childhood, and youth stands out before me at this moment and my heart goes more than ever to this army of little angels—for children are angels—and inspirated by them, I feel at one with them once more, and I seem as if I am a child with the freshness and buoyancy, the hope and the aspiration of genuine childhood. And what a joy it is to be renovated and upheld by that feeling, how much need there is of it for us grown-up men in these days of work and worry, competitions, creeds, and controversies, all making or tending to make life one long struggle. When I look at the thousands of school-going children gathered to-day before us,—children who are receiving education in the school they attend—I ask myself; is there nothing for us with the cares of State and of life to learn from these little messengers of God? It is true that we live in an age when, as the saying goes the schoolmaster is abroad. We all know that education means imparting knowledge. Some think that nothing is more important in the education of a child than what it should be taught. But most admit that example, as the proverb says is better than precept in education. Our "Rishis," realising that, laid stress upon the conduct and character of a teacher as constituting the real education of his pupils. They called a teacher "Acharya," one who teaches youth by his own "Achar," which means the example of his own life. But there is a more important truth than these which is now more and more pressing itself on us all. We are living in an age of unrest. Our new civilization has its own perils, which make life a struggle. And what can give us courage in this struggle but the spirit of childhood, the simplicity, the faith, and the love which constitutes the essence of a child's life.

You have honoured me to-day because I am entering on the 24th year of my life. You have brought me in the presence of thousands of children of Indore. On these hangs the future of my State and people. What they will be, my State will be. My first thought to-day as it has been ever since I have realised my responsibility as Ruler of my people is to do the best I can to promote the cause of the children in my State—their physical, mental, moral and religious growth. But there is a thought higher than that which stands revealed by this magnificent sight to-day and which is driven into the inmost recesses of my heart by the remembrance that this is my 24th birthday. That thought is that in discharge of the sacred duty I owe to my State and my people I should endeavour to cultivate the child's spirit of faith and hope, and courage, faith in God, hope for good, and courage to do the right.

Now that I am entering on my 24th Birthday with this assurance to my people in general and the children and their school masters in particular, I pray to God that He may endow me with His Grace and with health and strength to work for the prosperity of my State.

His Highness' speech was listened to with rapt attention by the vast audience that crowded the Hall and it was frequently interrupted with applauses. After His Highness' speech, His Highness, the Resident Mr. Russel, and the Chief Minister walked round all the tents and shamianas on the grounds which were crowded with thousands of cheerful smiling little children. The sight of thousands of little boys and girls meeting and cheering their Maharaja was very touching. Sweets were distributed to all the children and His Highness left amidst ringing cheers.

To-day a Nazar Darbar was held at the Old Palace when His Highness presented to the Chief Minister a costly dress of honour in appreciation of his services to the State during the times His Highness was absent in Europe. The Darbar was a very solemn function and additional grace and dignity was lent to it by the public demonstration. His Highness gave of his appreciation of Sir Narayan's services to the State and the Ruler's continued and implicit confidence in the counsel and wise policy of his distinguished Chief Minister. Indore now realises what a contemporary of yours once observed that in Sir Narayan it has gained what all India has lost. Indore under the new regime is rapidly becoming the centre of intellectual and healthy progressive activities,—the ideal model of a Native State in Central India; and the elevating and chastering influence of Sir Narayan's towering personality and his sublime teachings is making itself felt in all branches of the administration of this State, which promises before long to come up to the forefront of well regulated progressive Native States in India.

THE ROW IN A CALCUTTA THEATRE.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The hearing was continued to-day before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Mr. Tom Melbourne, the music hall artistic, was charged with assaulting Mr. H. P. Moller under circumstances already reported.

Mr. West Macott appeared for the complainant and Mr. Langford James for Mr. Melbourne in place of Mr. Given Wilson who has retired from the case.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Keays informed Mr. Langford James that at the last hearing when he requested Mr. Given Wilson to stand up when addressing the Court, he regarded the affair os a trivial matter and Mr. Given Wilson was in no way to blame.

Mr. Moller, on being cross-examined by Mr. Langford James, said he did not wish to alter anything and did not wish to add anything to his original complaint. He did not remember whether there was a door or curtain to the box. Mr. Melbourne came up from behind and struck him. This happened immediately he left the box. He did not fall down before he was struck. He could not say if he was knocked down by a blow from Mr. Melbourne. He received. A serve blow in the right eye before he faced Mr. Melbourne. He then received several more blows. He could swear to three but may have been more. The first severe blow on the eye was from behind. He lost his balance and fell a little away from the box. He naturally guarded himself but intentionally did not strike back. He did not speak to Mr. Melbourne before he was struck, nor he to him.

AN "IMPROBABLE STORY."

Mr. Langford James: Outside of a fairy tale, I cannot imagine a more improbable story than this.

Continuing witness said he fell from the combination of the assaults. Mr. Major did not save or assist him. He simply stood by. Beyond that Mr. Major did not interfere. Witness did know what he did. He walked out from the place where he fell. He was certain about it he was hustled.

Mr. Langford James: What do you mean by hustled?

Witness: Several people were behind. I was surrounded no one hit me while I was being hustled.

Continuing, witness said some one may have lifted him off the ground. He was dazed after the blow. He could not say anything definite after the blow. He could not say if any one caught hold of him by the scruff of the neck and pushed him out of the theatre.

WAS COMPLAINANT "HUSTLED OUT"?

Mr. James: That man has no right to swear that he was hustled out.

Witness did not know if he was caught by the scruff of the neck. He did not fall down as the result of the hustling. Mr. Major had no reason to complain. There was an unexpected and unmerited assault. Mr. Major asked him to leave as the ladies took exception to his turning his back on the stage and this probably led up to the assault. He turned his back fairly often on both the ladies because he was not interested in the show. He turned his back while they were singing. He swears he did not make any intentional faces or unintentional face. Seats were purchased by Mr. Thomas for ordinary seats in the theatre for himself Mrs. Lance and witness. He did not hear Mr. Major offering them a box. He did not hear a word of this conversation. Mr. Melbourne came to the box shortly after they seated themselves.

He made no unintentional faces. He did not speak loudly looking at Mrs. Melbourne's face when she was on the stage. He did not tell Mr. Melbourne to "bring a girl" into the box. "Do you think it likely" he said "I would make such a request when a lady was in the box"? Mr. Melbourne did not say that Mrs. Major and Mrs. Melbourne were the only girls in the show. He did not wink his eye and ask him to bring them. He denied pulling faces when Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne were singing a duet.

Mr. James announced that he had three witnesses who would speak for his client as to what occurred after Moller left the box.

The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday

MORE P. W. D. ENGINEERS.

42 NEW OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the increase by 42 officers in the strength of the Engineering establishment of the Public Works Department including the railways.

This increase was necessitated by the territorial read justment of the province of Bengal by the creation of the province of Bihar and the reorganisation of Assam into a separate administration, and by the increase of engineering operations on the railways.

The increase in the establishment will be proportionately borne by the Imperial and Provincial lists, the former will be increased by 29 and latter by 13 officers.

THE MOSLEM MISSION.

DESIRE FOR AN INTERVIEW.

LORD CREWE'S REFUSAL.

PRIME MINISTER ALSO UNAPPROACHABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14

Mr. Mahomed Ali, having explained to Sir James La Touche that his and Mr. Wazir Hasan's mission was in no way confined to Cawnpore questions, but included many other matters of interest to Moslems in India, asked Sir James to request Lord Crewe for an interview on their behalf.

Sir William Holderness wrote to Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali on November 11, stating that Lord Crewe, after most careful consideration, was unable to accede to the request. "Lord Crewe cannot see that any public advantage would arise from an interview, while it is certain that his action would be misunderstood by those of your co-religionists with whom you are not in accord, who claim, equally with you, to represent the political attitude and the temper of the Mussulman community in India. The sentiments and aspirations of Indian Moslems deserve to receive the fullest attention and the sympathy of His Majesty's Government. Lord Crewe spares no pains to inform himself of these matters through the many authoritative sources of intelligence open to him."

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali replied on November 11, at some length, and urged a reconsideration of the refusal which they said would be misunderstood by the bulk of the Moslem community. They were not aware of any publicly-expressed antagonism to their views from any section of the community, including Sir Amir Ali. They asked Lord Crewe to take steps to ascertain the extent to which they represented their co-religionists in India and not to confine his sources of information regarding the Indian Mussulmans to official channels.

Sir Williams Holderness replied on November 13, that after carefully weighing the considerations set forth in the letter, Lord Crewe regretted that he was unable to grant an interview.

Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali on November 13, wrote to Mr. Asquith, begging an interview with him to enable them to explain the views of Indian Mussulmans on various matters agitating the latters' minds and on the recent pronouncements by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey with regard to Turkey and other Mahomedan States.

Mr. Asquith's Secretary to-day briefly replied: "Mr. Asquith regrets he cannot accede to the request for an interview."

P. & O. OFFICER'S SALARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following is the new scale of pay for the P. and O. officers:—

Captains of mail boats £1,000 a year.

Captains of intermediate boats £600 to 900.

Chief officers £18 to £25 a month.

Second officers £14 to £17 a month.

Third officers £12-10s. to £13-10s. a month.

Juniors £8 a month.

Officers on a station will receive 25 per cent. extra. A pension scheme is being drawn up.

BURGLARY AT BYCULLA.

CHRIST CHURCH PLUNDERED.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Stenson charged G. Blunt, a European hair-dresser, and T. H. [illegible], both residing at Byculla, with housebreaking by night and theft of Church property valued at Rs. 99.

On the 11th instant, Christ Church at Byculla was broken into and altar vases, cloths, candlesticks, etc., were reported to have been stolen.

The two accused were arrested on suspicion and some of the property was recovered from the first accused, whilst the remaining missing property was discovered behind their staircase. The two accused pleaded not guilty, but as the evidence of their own witness was altogether unsatisfactory, and as the informant William Vine swore to having actually seen the accused committing the theft, His Worship convicted them, and sentenced them to five months' rigorous imprisonment each. Deputy Inspector Melville then charged G. Blunt with theft in a building of ornaments valued at Rs. 2,180 the property of Mr. C. MacIntyre residing at the Byculla Club. These missing ornaments were found in Blunt's room along with the stolen Church property and some ornaments were ascertained to have been pledged to marwaries by Blunt. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL ROBBED.

Mr. J. F. Cook, Chief Carriage Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, whilst travelling from Poona by the 10 o'clock train on Friday night was robbed of his despatch box containing valuables to the amount Rs. 100 and cash to the value of Rs. 120.

LONDON LETTER.

THE KING AND HIS FATHER'S MEMORY.

THE NEW BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD VII.

LORD BRASSEY AND THE CINQUE PORTS.

NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Whatever else may be said of our reigning house, they do not spare themselves in the matter of work. King George is characteristic of his race in this respect. Physically he keeps himself, what sportsmen term "fit," and is alert and prompt to act when he believes action to be necessary. Having all his life been among his people he understands how to deal with certain aspects of popular opinion with more insight than is always the case with ruling monarchs, and is more courageous in dealing with situations, though quite as sensitive as the rest of his family. This is the secret of the steady growth of trust on the part of his subjects and a rising popularity almost imperceptible in its development. Who, but a straight and confident personality, could have so effectually crushed the malicious canard about the clandestine marriage. And now His Majesty has taken prompt measures to circumvent any false impression that may be circulated regarding his father's personality by the irresponsible gossip of a chauffeur whose book gained some popularity a few months ago, and who now threatens the public with a second volume. The King feels that under the circumstances a responsible life should be published, up to the time that King Edward ascended the throne, at any rate. Thorough in all he undertakes His Majesty himself will go through and collect, with the aid of Queen Alexandra, all the private papers in the possession of the Royal family. Lord Rosebery will write the book, which is a guarantee of grace of style and literary restraint, and he will have the help of Viscount Knollys. The news that the work is being taken in hand was first published in the "Daily Graphic." There is an appropriateness about this that will not be apparent to the average observer for the late King was very fond of that journal. It was a well known ruse among those who knew King Edward's habits to try and enlist the sympathies of that journal if they wished to bring any matter before His Majesty without directly approaching him. Any announcement in that journal was sure to catch the Royal eye.

It is not often that Their Majesties pay a surprise visit to a race meeting, so that when they motored over from Sandringham to see the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket there was quite a flutter among the very smart gathering present. Last week I mentioned that the Prince of Wales was going to Russia in the spring. It now seems that Their Majesties have altered their previous arrangements and will accompany His Royal Highness. They will of course remain but a very short time and will leave the Heir Apparent behind, when they return. Too much importance must not be attached to the reports of a betrothal of Britain's future King to a princess of the House of Romanoff. It is true that such an event is not unlikely, but it is quite certain that it has not been decided on, and that whatever discussions may have taken place Their Majesties are not inclined to contract a settled engagement for their son yet awhile. The Prince is not out of his teens and is still quite a boy in many ways. He has a keen sense of his position, but this is an unaffected original character quite his own.

LORD BRASSEY.

That veteran yachtsman and keen student of naval affairs, Earl Brassey, has just resigned the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the chief interest in which is the right to occupy Walmer Castle. The duties are now confined to the chairmanship of the Dover Harbour Board, and the emoluments are beneath consideration, especially of so wealthy a peer as Lord Brassey. The retiring warden is a genial nobleman well advanced in years. He is thoroughly English in appearance and suggests a well-to-do. He is still fond of golf, being a notable figure on the links at Bexhill, near his famous seat "Normanhurst." There is a certain honour attached to the occupation of Walmer Castle, but Lord Brassey, as a matter of fact has never lived there. Earl Curzon, on the other hand, his immediate predecessor, occupied the historic mansion as also did Lord Dufferin and Lord Salisbury. The great William Pitt was a distinguished Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and in his position as militia officer drilled the local volunteers against the expected invasion by Napoleon. The great Duke of Wellington was also the occupant of Walmer Castle for many years. Two royal Lords Warden were our own King George V from 1903 till 1907 and Queen Anne's husband, George, Prince of Denmark. Gossip has it that Mr. Asquith may follow Lord Brassey as Lord Warden.

As I am sending this to catch the mail the Holborn Restaurant is being crowded with diners who have seldom taken a meal at so high class a restaurant. The King is entertaining at dinner those workmen who are or have been engaged in the restoration of Buckingham Palace. In all seven hundred and fifty men have been written to, but so many of those employed have left London that it was not expected that more than five hundred would attend. Sir Derek Keppel, Master of His Majesty's Household will preside, and should prove an admirable host.

INTERESTING WEDDINGS.

One or two interesting weddings have taken place this week. That of Viscount Combermere to Miss Hazell Agnew should prove of interest to Indian readers as the first Lord Combermere was a distinguished soldier who at one time was Commander-in-Chief in India, as well as having been a Peninsular veteran. Lord Combermere is head of the Stapleton-Cotton family which has always been well represented in the Army, and is also head of the house of which the Cotton-Jodrells are a branch. The founder of the family, Sir John Cotton was M. P. for Cheshire at the end of the seventeenth century. The peer just married is twenty-six years of age, was a Harrow boy, and is very popular socially. The wedding took place on Thursday at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of London. The bride was given away by her step-father, Mr. Edmund Charrington. She wore a lovely gown of soft ivory satin, richly embroidered and trimmed with lace. Three small pages were dressed in pale blue tunic suits and gold shoes, while six bridesmaids were gowned in pale blue charmeuse dresses finished with sashes of Parma violet gauze brocade flowered with silver and gold. They also wore Parma violet tulle veils.

Another interesting wedding took place at St. George's, Hanover Square. The bride was the widow of the late Mr. Wilfred Grant and daughter of the late Mr. Morrison, a member of that wealthy family whose fortune was built up in the wool exchange. Mrs. Grant is a very charming personality, while Lord Waleran belongs to that class of English public school product known as a "thoroughly good fellow." He is the condant of many friends, and no doubt the same capacity for earning the trust of others won him the position of Government Whip when Mr. Balfour was Prime Minister. Lord Waleran's first wife was a Devonshire heiress, daughter of the late Mr. James Pitman. She died two years ago. The founder of Lord Waleran's house was his grandfather a Dickinson who married a Miss Walrond with property. He assumed his wife's name. His son sat in the House of Commons for the Tiverton division of Devonshire, afterwards represented by his son. He was created a baronet and married a daughter of Viscount Bridport. Thus has Lord Waleran the blood of the Nelsons in his veins, as well as being the direct descendant of one of the great man's greatest captains. Lord Waleran was at one time in the Grenadier Guards.

LORD WEMYSS.

That grand old English, or rather Scotch gentleman, the Earl of Wemyss and March is ninety-five years of age and has just recovered from an illness that might have killed many a younger man. Lord Wemyss, whose name is pronounced "Weams," is perhaps the most *distingue* figure in the House of Peers. Slight and tall he wears a silver white beard, and his pale face is singularly refined with its clearly cut Greek features. By no means the least striking characteristic is his hands; wonderfully delicate but firm and manly. Everything he does has the distinction of a gentleman of the old school. No man can write to the Press with more vigour, but his force of expression is always tempered by delicacy of diction. A great gentleman, he bears a title that was the creation of Charles I, which is as it should be. As a legislator Lord Wemyss has served with distinction in both Houses of Parliament, though it is in connection with the volunteer movement that his life's greatest work was done. He recognised and was the leading advocate of good shooting at a time when Lord Roberts was a young man still fighting the battle of life in India; and the Elcho Challenge Shield, called after his second title still bears testimony to the enthusiasm with which he fathered the camp at Wimbledon and afterwards at Bisley.

THE "BRITTLE" MAN.

At Birmingham there has just died at the age of fifty-eight Albert Mills, for one reason the most remarkable man of his time. He was known as the "brittle" man, and suffered for quarter of a century from a disease, the like of which has never been heard of before or since. What actually happened was that all the lime disappeared from Mills' body and left the bones soft and mishappen. That was the chief symptom. For the last fourteen years of his life he was bedridden, but he felt no pain. An engraver by trade, he first felt the approaching disease by the stiffening of his arms, which he was unable to use freely. Then followed a gradual shrinkage of the frame; originally a man of five feet eight inches high, he scarcely measure four feet at the time of his death. Needless to say so remarkable a case interested doctors all over the world, but all confessed themselves to be non-plussed by this remarkable man. At last for want of a better name they diagnosed the case as "Osteamalacia."

Buckingham Palace having received an imposing new front, workmen are now busy redecorating the Royal Mews within and without. These buildings which face the Buckingham Palace Road are not of much architectural beauty, but on the whole more presentable than was the old Palace front. Until the National Gallery, another architectural eyesore, was built in 1834, the Royal Mews stood on its site. Royal Mews at Charing Cross were an old establishment, the Poet Chaucer having been clerk of these Mews, the equivalent of our modern Master of the Horse. It is not generally known that the pillars that adorn the front of the National Gallery, which are quite beautiful but utterly unsuited to the rest of the building, were transferred from Carlton House, the famous residence of King George IV when Regent.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

"All Hallows" day this year, October 31st, is the birthday of one of the most brilliant of Anglican Churchmen, and one of the youngest archbishops since English archbishops began. This is Dr. Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of York, who is still the right side of fifty. Dr. Lang has a younger brother a bishop; the Bishop of Leicester. Both brothers have had brilliant careers and though the sons of an ex-moderator of the Church of Scotland are strong High Churchmen. It cannot be said that Mr. Asquith's excellent choice to the See of York was affected by political considerations, for Dr. Lang was one of the most distinguished leaders the Tory party ever had at the Oxford Union. He has shewn sympathy with some of Mr. Lloyd George's reforms; on the other hand his extraordinarily eloquent speech on the curtailment of the suspension of the House of Lords' Veto could scarcely have been to the liking of the Government. Since his appointment to his present great position, Dr. Lang has not obtruded his political opinions.

CITY TEA ROOM ROMANCE.

UNDERGRADUATE AND WAITRESS.

Mr. George Bradstock, a motor engineer, who threw up his university career at Cambrigde in order to marry a waitress in a City tea shop, obtained a decree in the Divorce Court in mail week for the disolution of the marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Mr. George Young. There was no defence, and the co-respondent was ordered to pay £1,500 damages, which the husband intimated he would settle upon his wife, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Barnard, K.C., for the husband, related how the romance, which has had such an unhappy ending, began in a City tea room where the respondent was employed as a waitress. At this time they were both about 19 years' age, Mr. Bradstock being an undergraduate at Cambridge University.

It was a case of love at sight, and they were both anxious to get married as soon as possible. The young undergraduate decided to throw up his university career, and it was agreed that they should live for a time on some little means they possessed.

In April 1910, they were married, and went to live in Hampshire. In 1911, they came to London, where the husband obtained a situation as a motor engineer at 25s. a week and the wife took a situation at the Lounge Tea Rooms, Cushion-court, where she received 15s. a week. They lived in Finborough, Chelsea.

On two or three occasions Mrs. Bradstock stayed out late in the evening, and she told her husband she had been out wtih a lady friend. In November 1911, the husband having to go to Stamford on business wanted his wife to go with him, but she declined, and it was arranged she should go to stay with her parents at Brighton. On November 21, Mr. Bradstock telegraphed to his wife, and received a reply in these terms:

"Not returning to you. Leaving London to-night. My solicitors written to Imbury-road."

The receipt of the telegram was a great shock to the husband, and he took the first train to London, where he found the following awaiting him from a firm of solicitors:—

Sir,—We have been consulted by Mrs. Ivy Bradstock as to the circumstances under which she has been compelled to leave you. It is evident from our instructions that it is impossible for you to live together. We must request you to make any communication that you may desire to Mrs. Bradstock through us with a view to arranging the terms of separation.

ANOTHER TEA-ROOM MEETING.

The husband afterwards saw his wife in the tea shop, where she told him she was in love with another man. By arrangement on another occasion they met at the Piccadilly Tube Station, and went together to a restaurant to dinner. His wife on that occasion denied that she had been unfaithful, but said she wanted to be free for a time. The husband declined to agree to a separation and there was a scene, the wife threatening to commit suicide. The husband was so overcome that he consented to a separation. When he saw his wife next he was astounded to find that she was extremey well dressed. Her explanation was that a friend had given her and another lady some shares when they were worth a few shillings and she had sold them for £70.

About July 24, the husband was in his office when his wife, who had been ill, arrived on crutches with a lady friend. She asked him to assist her to get into Guy's Hospital to undergo an operation to her knee, and he did so. As the result of inquiries the husband found that his wife had been living in a flat, and he told her he would take divorce proceedings.

After evidence had been given bearing out counsel's statement, a decree nisi was granted, with costs, and the co-respondent was ordered to pay the £1,500 damages into Court within 14 days.

A NEW COMET.

FOUND BY GERMAN ASTRONOMER.

The fifth new comet of the year has been discovered by Herr Zinner, assistant at the Bamberg Observatory, says "The Times." Its place at 7 p. m. on October 23 was Right Ascension 18h. 41m. 34sec., South Declination 4 deg. 33min. This is very close to the star 6 Aquilae, which is of magnitude 4½. The direction of the comet's motion is unknown. It is of the tenth magnitude, and has a tail. Like the other comets now visible it is an evening star, setting at 10 p.m.

The conjunction of the comets Westphal and Metcalf was observed at Greenwich on October 22. At 6h. 30m. p. m. on that day they were almost a degree apart.

	Right Ascension H. M. S.	North Declination. Deg. Min
Position of Westphal	20 50 15	18 6
Position of Metcalf	20 53 20	17 27

Both were of about the ninth Magnitude Westphal's having unexpectedly grown fainter since the beginning of October. Comets are liable to unexplained fluctuations of brightness, and it is quite likely that there will be a rivival of activity when it draws nearer to perihelion.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE BAKRI-ID.

"WILL DELHI BE DETHRONED,'

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

THE BAKR-ID.

The Bakr-Id is well over, and I should imagine that Sir Frederick Halliday, who returned from England just in time to take charge of it, feels uncommonly relieved. For some reason or other, the idea had not about that the Cawnpore "surrender" had had such an effect upon the Musalmans that there would be no holding them at the Bakr-Id, and the most elaborate precautions had been taken by the police against any undue self-assertiveness on behalf of the followers of the Prophet. Nothing, however, could have been quieter or more orderly than the demeanour of the local Mahomedans on Monday. Whether this was due to the knowledge that a hundred sergeants armed with lathis were grouped at various points throughout the town, and that military and police were ready and waiting for the slightest sign of trouble had anything to do with the phenomenon I cannot say; but the fact remains that the authorities were prepared to let an army loose if the slightest occasion arose, and that no such occasion was ever given.

The Hindus, of course, have a grievance. It is not pleasant for a Hindu neighbourhood to have a cow killed in its very midst, and very strong protests have been raised, some of the pious residents of Lillooah, the station next to Howrah, on the E. I. R. even taking their departure from town on the night previous to the Bakr-Id, accompanied by their families, in order to evade the spectacle. In another case a cow was seen tethered to a landing stage at Howrah, the intention being clearly to sacrifice it in connection with the "korbani," and this sight very nearly provoked a riot. But the police arrangements were too good, and the riot was nipped in the bud. This cow, by the way, had been procured for the kalassis on the Buckland, one of the Port Commissioners' steamers, and the question arises—what business had the kalassis to turn a Port Commissioners' steamer into a slaughter house? I trust that this will be enquired into. The Mahomedans seem to get all the jam in this and other matters, while the cane seems to be reserved for the Hindus.

MINIMA RAILWAY MILEAGE RATES.

The Government of India has declined to consider the proposition put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a year and a half ago for the revision of the minima mileage rates charged by the principal railways so that the said rates should bear some proportion to the running charges of the railway concerned. Its reason is that any attempt to do this would reduce the total revenue of the railways, and so bring down the dividends of the English shareholders; and it thinks that if such a result should happen, it would lay itself open to a charge of breach of faith towards the British investor. The Bengal Chamber in a short, sweet, letter, expresses its icy regret at the refusal of the Railway Board to consider so obviously reasonable a proposition as the modification of the minima. The opinion of the Chamber, with which every business man, on this side, at all events, will agree, is that the almost inevitable result of a change in the present system will be greatly to stimulate traffic, and so recoup the Government for any temporary sacrifice of revenue which it may incur as the result of any considerable reduction of the rate. With quiet pertinacity it announces that it will take up this subject again, after the important question of greater facilities for the Port of Calcutta has been gone into.

"WILL DELHI BE DETHRONED?"

That was the startling headline which the "Empire" starred on its posters yesterday evening. I invested in a copy of the paper, as a good many others did, but was disappointed to find that all the justification for the headline was a leading article bringing together all the funny incidents that have been happening in connection with the Delhi business ever since the announcement of 12th December, 1911. Of these the greatest stress is laid upon the sudden retirement of Sir Swinton Jacob on the ground that he is "too old" to help. That certainly is a curious incident; for if Sir Swinton is too old to-day he was not much younger a few months ago. It is a perfectly legitimate inference that he is chary of associating himself with a scheme which he feels is foredoomed to collapse, but whether it is enough to justify a newspaper scarehead is another matter. The "Empire" also recalls that a weekly newspaper has repeatedly asserted that Lord Hardinge is going home in the Spring; but it is obvious that, if this prediction is made sufficiently often, it is bound to be fulfilled some spring or other. I can't say that either of these reasons impresses me, whether singly or together. The "Empire" further asserts that there is to be a Royal Viceroy, who is to be a show person, and will hold his capital in Delhi and Simla; and a useful, practical kind of person, to be called the Governor-General, who will come down to Calcutta and do all the work. This is a very old wheeze, and need not be considered. It is certain that, if the home people ever discussed it, which is doubtful, they discarded it It would do infinite harm, both to Royalty and to India.

NEW BUILDING SCHEMES.

The Corporation has gone up to the Government of Bengal with a nice, cheap little scheme for building a market for Northern Calcutta, and has been cruelly snubbed for its pains. It looks as though the Bengal Government were in the mood of the schoolboy who makes up for being bullied by a larger boy by bullying in his turn a smaller boy with whom he knows it will be safe. The Bengal Government is said to have had to put up with some very nasty snubs from the Government of India. Whether this be true or not, it has certainly got into the habit of turning very savagely upon the Calcutta Corporation whenever that body makes a suggestion to it, in the innocency of its heart. The latest illustration of this is to be found in the proposal to build a Municipal Market for Northern Calcutta at a cost of about 12½ lakhs, the cost to be largely met by erecting a number of residential flats over the market buildings, and charging rent for them. The Corporation's idea was that students would be very glad to take these flats. The Government of Bengal tartly negatives the proposal, observing that it does not think students would be in the least likely to take to such quarters, and in any case it does not think it would be good for them to do so. Consequently it considers that the flats would not let, and that the market would not therefore pay. It accordingly warns the Corporation, with the same disagreeable intonation, that it must not dream of incurring such an expenditure as 12 lakhs unless it is prepared to increase the rates.

All this, it seems to me, is the veriest question begging. I believe such flats or residences as are proposed would be eagerly sought after by dwellers in the fearfully congested northern division; and as regards the students, I should imagine that a great many of them would be far better off in such quarters than where they now are.

So much for the Corporation's modest little proposal to spend 12½ lakhs on a new market. But fortunately everybody is not in the position of the Corporation, and is not obliged to go up to the Government of Bengal for sanction. Mr. A. Stephen, the enterprising proprietor of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, has just secured a site in Darjeeling, quite close to Woodlands, and here he contemplates building a hotel with 150 rooms, which will be let on the American plan which Mr. Stephen has introduced so successfully in Calcutta. It will be ready in time for the next hot weather, and there can be no doubt that it will be largely patronised. Darjeeling suffers from what is practically a hotel monopoly, which is doubtless partly responsible for the notorious fact that it is the dearest hill station in India; and the sooner it is broken down the better.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER.

It is announced that Mr. F. H. Stewart, C.I.E., the head of the well-known firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., will preside over the St. Andrew's Dinner this year, and that Mr. Duncan Macpherson, I.C.S., who is on the eve of retirement, will act as Croupier. The Governor will propose "The Guests," but who the Chief Guest will be is as yet uncertain. The experiment of cutting down the toast list was found so successful last year that it is to be repeated this year—for this relief much thanks. Mr. Melville Macfadyen, who has run the Dinner for nearly a decade, is once more in charge. He is the admiration of all, although possibly the envy of few!

B. I. AND NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Mr. A. M. Monteath is back among us after spending nearly five months in Japan trying to patch up some sort of arrangement with the Japanese steamship line whereby the present throat-cutting competition upon the Indian coast may be modified. He is reticent as to the results of his visit, but presumably it has not been altogether infructuous. No Scotsman would ever intermit the entirely congenial task of making money in his legitimate business for the barren pleasure of conducting negotiations in a foreign country for five months—and then came away without bringing something to show for it. The instinct which keeps the Jew to a line well to the South of Aberdeen will hardly have been found wanting in dealing with the Japanese.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The last issue of the "Gazette of India" pubishes regulations for the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces.

Rules for the warehousing and retention of goods on the East Indian Railway are published in the last "Gazette of India."

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, wires from Mecca that he and his party have performed the Hedj, and he is now busy making enquiries into the pilgrim question.

The contract for the construction of the pandal and subsidiary buildings has already been given and the work is being taken in hand.

The Calcutta papers are unanimous in congratulating the judges of the Nobel bequest in conferring the prize on Mr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Arbitration proceedings in connection with the Cauvery Water Supply as between the Madras and Mysore Governments will be resumed on the 24th instant at Mysore.

In the Barisal Conspiracy Case the defence has applied before the Sessions Judge of Barisal for the adjournment of the case to enable them to instruct counsel. The Judge has reserved osders.

The International Postal Congress which is to meet at Madras next September, may possibly consider the question of a universal rate for foreign correspondence. The Indian Post Office, will be represented but delegates have not yet been selected.

Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Late Managing Director, People's Bank, who had been elected President of the ensuing Hindu Conference at Ambala, has resigned the presidentship, and a new President will be elected.

It is reported that in connection with the revision petition presented to the High Court by Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, all the records in the case have been called for by the High Court, Trivandrum, from the First Class Magistrate's Court.

Bishop Montgomery, Secretary, S. S. P. in London, who had just begun a tour in India, and was to have visited Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad, during this month, has been taken ill with dysentery at Delhi, and has been ordered by his doctors to give up his tour and leave India as soon as he is able to travel.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 1st November 1913, show a loss of Rs. 12,78,308 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 20 additional locomotive engines during 1915-16 for the Bombay-Boards and Central India Railway.

The dates for the sessions of the Indian National Congress have been fixed for the 26th, 27th and 28th, December. For the accommodation of the delegates from all parts of India, pucca buildings have been secured which will accommodate 500 guests. Messing charges have been fixed at Rs. 1-8. per day for vegetarians; Rs. 2, per day for Hindu, Mahomedan and other non-vegetarians, and Rs. 5, per day for those who wish to live in European style.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

More Officials.

"The Spectator":—So the secret is out. Mr. Lloyd George's get-well-quick remedy for the land problem is after all only—More Officials: More Commissioners (at £1,500 or £2,000 a year each), More Inspectors, More Superintendents, More Clerks. Under a banner inscribed with Mr. Larkin's famous motto: "To hell with contracts!" the State is to march to the rescue of the oppressed tenant and labourer and to make the waste places of the earth (golf links, as the bureaucrats' game, of course, excluded) blossom once more like the rose. It is all very pretty, but we wonder, when they have recovered a little from the delightful delirium of the Bedford and Swindon speeches, whether the farmers and the labourers and other classes interested in the land may not find rising before their minds the old fable of the lawyer and the oyster. Two men quarrelled over who should have the oyster, and called in a gentleman of the long robe to settle the dispute. He settled it, it will be remembered, by eating it himself and very politely handing an empty shell to each of the disputants.

A Hopeless Business.

"Truth":—Some evil spirit moved a number of impetuous Unionists to rush into the field with a scheme of land reform, and Lord Lansdowne was so indiscreet as to take up the cry. The idea, apparently, was to take the wind out of Mr. Lloyd George's sails. The result is what might have been expected. Mr. Lloyd George has propounded schemes which at once reduce the Unionist scheme to paltry insignificance, and the Unionists have nothing to do but try and pretend that their scheme is really the better one—a hopeless business. All that his opponents have done is to help Mr. Lloyd George by announcing in advance their conviction that land reform is one of the necessities of the moment—baiting the pitch for him.

"That Kink."

"India":—"Collision," the Anglo-Indian stage effort with which Miss Bridget Maclagan was proposing to attract London to the Vaudeville Theatre, has had a very brief run. The play, which was based on the lady's novel of the same name, altogether failed to arrest public attention, in spite of the posters, which represented a stout and sly Oriental in a pagri and chapkan. Evidently Londoners are tired of the people who trot out for their edification "an ex-Labour member of the House of Commons, who thinks he is doing great things for the Indian people, but whose 'programme' is simply being used by certain seditionists for their own ends." Nor could Mr. Norman McKinnel induce them to come and see his personation of the Punjab civilian, George Digby, "a fine fellow with a kink in him—one of those splendidly big and confident and loyal representatives of the governing classes, ruling millions in India with the greatest complacency, and on retirement finding his natural way to "Pall Mall" and small house in Sloane Street." It is just that "kink" of which one has grown so tired

A Curious Idea of Blasphemy.

"The Burma Critic":—A correspondent of a Mandalay contemporary thinks the expression "God help us," used by a Municipal Commissioner, was a "blasphemous expression." Blasphemy is generally, we believe, connected with cursing and swearing, or speaking of the Deity with contempt. We suppose that everything depends on the tone of the speaker. The expression might have been a devout prayer, and as applied to a body of men it could hardly be construed as a "slur on them." We think, however, that at public meetings, amongst people of different beliefs, such ejaculations were best refrained from. It recalls to our mind the story of the sergeant, drilling recruits, who had all his life been accustomed to use profane language and who was told by his commanding officer he "must not swear at them." Discipline had taught him to obey orders, but he found his work uncongenial without the usual profanity added to blighting sarcasm. In dismissing his awkward squad one afternoon he could not refrain, when pointing out his blunders to one particularly awkward customer, "Well, God bless you, Jones. *You know what I mean!*"

Rupee must be maintained.

"Madras Mail."—What conclusion, then, can be drawn from the fact that a considerable quantity of sovereigns are actually in circulation? We confess that we regard Mr. Gauntlet's dictum, that the sovereign has entered into the economic life of the people, as somewhat exaggerated. It seems to us that the appearance of the sovereign in circulation has depended upon heavy imports in a short period of time. There is nothing to show that imports of sovereigns will be continued on the same scale—indeed, they depend wholly upon the balance of trade. But if our hopes of the economic future of India are destined to be realised, the balance will become a much smaller thing than it has tended to be in the past. That is to say, that the influx of sovereigns will be checked, and as soon as the store of sovereigns ceases to be continually augmented by supplies from abroad, the effects of the tendencies that continually make for their withdrawal from circulation will become manifest. Exactly the same result may be brought about by a series of bad seasons. A sovereign circulation in India depends upon continual supplies from outside, just as the pagoda circulation of Southern India in the past appears to have done. It is liable to dangers to which the rupee circulation, as it exists at present, is not liable. It is a wasting asset. Consequently, while we fully admit that sovereigns have come into considerable circulation in certain parts of India, it appears doubtful to us whether that may be regarded as a permanent phenomenon, and it appears certain that the currency notes might perform with even greater efficiency, the function which the sovereigns perform where they are actually in circulation. The conclusion seems evident to us. It is the business of Government to maintain the rupee at its present value; for that purpose it should hold as strong gold reserves as it possibly can; it should, therefore, devote all its efforts to extending the note circulation in order that it may be able to hold as much as possible of the gold that recent causes are directing towards India.

MR. LARKIN'S TRIAL.

"WICKED AND DANGEROUS CRIMINAL."

THE SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

Mr. James Larkin, the Dublin Labour leader who has been now released under the prerogative of mercy, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Madden on October 27 for uttering seditious words in a speech he delivered at Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Transport Union in Dublin. The bill of indictment contained three charges—speaking seditious words with seditious intention, speaking with the intention of inciting to riot, and inciting to have the shops of Dublin pillaged and robbed, says the "Manchester Guardian". The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count only.

The Attorney General appeared for the prosecution, together with Mr. Serjeant McSweeney and Mr. Dudley White, K.C. Mr. Larkin was defended by Mr. Hanna, K.C., and Mr. T. J. Campbell. The court was crowded, and masses of people outside, kept in order by mounted police, waited expectantly for the result of the trial.

Mr. Larkin, who had entrusted the leadership of the Union to Mr. J. Connolly, of Belfast, his principal lieutenant, pleaded not guilty to the charge. He stood alone in the dock, but near by were his four comrades of the Transport Union, Messrs. Daly, Lawlor, Partridge, and O'Brien, who will be indicted to-day, together with Mr. Larkin, for incitement to intimidation.

The Attorney General, in inviting the jury to find Larkin guilty, said that the defendant was not proceeded against because he was a strike leader but because he had broken the law and was a wicked and dangerous criminal. If there was not a firm and courageous administration of the law as in the past anarchy must prevail, there would be an end to the bonds of society, and a military despotism would follow.

Several of the jury were challenged by both sides. Two were challenged by Larkin "for cause," and Mr. Hanna wished to call Larkin as the only person who could give the necessary evidence. The Crown's objection was upheld by the Judge, and other evidence was submitted that the two jurors were strongly biassed against Larkin. Two sworn jurors had to try whether the challenged jurors should be allowed to stand, but it was decided by all parties that they should not be allowed. They therefore left the jury-box. The point was a peculiar one, and had not arisen for a great number of years.

CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The Attorney General then opened the case. He said it was of extreme simplicity. He was aware that certain well-meaning people thought that Larkin should not be tried, but he did not agree with them.

It was imperative that the law should be vindicated, and that the offences with which the prisoner was charged should be suppressed and punished. No doubt the city was in a very bad way and no doubt a number of timid people were very greatly afraid of the outcome of these things, but he would assure them that the best panacea for the troubles which were prevailing had been found by experience to be the firm, steady, and impartial administration of the criminal law. There was nothing at all novel in the situation. Larkin and his friends were doing nothing but committing the oldest kind of sins in the newest kind of way. As in the past a firm and courageous administration of the law had been found to be sufficient to put down matters of the kind with which the prisoner was charged, so it would now be efficacious. If not anarchy must prevail. There would be an end to the bonds of society, which would be followed by military despotism. That had been the history of the past. It was to stop that that this prosecution was initiated.

The prosecution was not taking sides; Larkin was not being prosecuted because he was a strike leader, but because he had broken the law, and because he was a wicked and dangerous criminal. Every fair-minded man would agree that it would be most lamentable as well as unfair that hundreds of men should at the present moment be in prison for committing crimes they were urged to commit by the language and example of Mr. Larkin, and allow Larkin himself to be at liberty and to enjoy the blessings and comforts of liberty.

LARKIN'S TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE

The Attorney General went on to say that the police were bound to prevent a meeting at which there was some trouble, and referred to the language used by Larkin at Liberty Hall, when he spoke through a megaphone so that no word should be lost. The speech was not given in full in the indictment, but would be read in full incase Larkin should be prejudiced. Having alluded to Larkin burning the proclamation, the Attorney General said he regarded Larkin very much as Ancient Pistol, but it would never do not to treat him as one who was responsible for his language, having regard for the tremendous influence he exercised over so many people in the city, and though there was a great deal of swagger and braggadocio about him they ought to treat him as a person who must be made responsible for his language.

Larkin had said, "People make kings and people can unmake them, and what right had the King of England to stop meetings I fail to see." Then he said. "I have never said 'God save the King' except in derision." Did he expect the people to depose King George for King Larkin? Then he said. "If the police and soldiers use force, for every striker who falls two of the police and soldiers should also fall."

"I have not," said the Attorney General, "charged Larkin with inciting to murder."

Larkin (interposing): You did.

The Attorney General: I don't, but I charge him with inciting to riot, and I say if the people had taken his advice to kill the police and soldiers should any strikers fall, his unfortunate dupes, instead of being in prison, would have to answer before the law for the crime of murder. Larkin also said, "I am a rebel and the son of a rebel." A great many people would like Larkin to be a little more specific in that statement. He also said, "I recognise no law but the people's law." That very sentence was a seditious speech.

In conclusion, the Attorney General said but that Larkin had such tremendous power for evil he would not have been put upon his trial for seditious speaking. Sometimes words used by a person of humbler position might be negligible, but when uttered by a man of Larkin's position and authority they became highly criminal. He called upon the jury to find their verdict on the evidence and to leave the consequence to Providence.

THE POLICE EVIDENCE.

Detective Sergeant Revel produced his shorthand notes of the speech made by Larkin at Beresford Place on August 29. He took the notes under his topcoat so as not to be observed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hanna, the witness said the meeting was quiet, and Larkin told the people to keep sober. He saw Larkin burn the proclamation. He agreed that the whole tenour of Larkin's speech, apart from the extract, was an exhortation to his followers to stand firm. Parts of his report were filled in from memory.

Inspector Quin said he served the proclamation upon Larkin, who handed him in return a leaflet on the strike at a factory.

Mr. Hanna: Where did you get that old form of proclamation of November, 1890?—It was got from the police court.

Counsel pressed for the name of the actual officer who gave the proclamation, and the witness ultimately said it was Inspector Lowe, and that the instruction for getting the proclamation signed by the magistrate came from Sir John Ross.

MR. HANNA'S SPEECH.

This closed the case for the Crown, and Mr. Hanna proceeded to address the Court for the defence. He said it was not for a leaedr to use honeyed words. Larkin had reached down his hand to the people who were in dire poverty. It was stated that Larkin said he would bring about a revolution. He had certainly done so, and he had engaged in a fierce struggle in which passions had been aroused on both sides. A long time had passed since leaders were punished for such acts. Mr. John Burns was in 1888 charged with sedition in connection with the Trafalgar Square riots, when he told the people to stand firm, and he was now President of the Local Government Board in England and a Privy Councillor. Yet the same charge was now made against Larkin in 1913. Counsel denounced those acting for the Crown for picking out sentences from a speech apart from their context. It was the duty of the Crown to prove intention on the part of Larkin, and he argued that no such intention as imputed had been proved. And intention was the essence of a charge of conspiracy. The fact was that Larkin the man was on his trial, and not his speech. The Crown wished to try Larkin and try him quickly.

As to the burning of the proclamation, it was merely done to bring back the flagging interest of the people. Such things were constantly done. Larkin knew the law on the point well. Then, as to inciting the people, there were nine thousand present at the meeting, yet not a shop had been looted nor a lump of coal stolen.

Turning to Larkin's reference to the King, Mr. Hanna said the same things were said in the House of Commons itself. Many people did not believe in a monarchical form of government, and they said so. Larkin was perfectly entitled to speak, if he liked in derision, not, of course, of the monarch himself, but of the system. If Larkin was actuated by an honest desire to alleviate the misery of the unemployed and to remedy their grievances, he asked the jury not to mark down swifty any ill-considered or hasty words Larkin may have used.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

The Judge suggested that, owing to the advanced hour, he should sum up in the morning.

The Attorney General: I would earnestly ask your Lordship not to let the jury separate.

The Judge said the charge was only a misdemeanour.

The Attorney General pressed the point.

The Judge said he would waive personal feelings and address the jury at once on the question of intent. His Lordship told the jury that the law presumed a man to mean the natural consequence of his words and acts, and if the natural consequence of forcing a crowd of thousands of people to attend a prohibited public meeting in the middle of an acute trade dispute would lead to breach of the peace, then the words were spoken under circumstances calculated to create tumult. All the matters had to be looked at with common sense.

The jury, after half an hour, found the prisoner guilty of using seditious language only.

MR. LARKIN'S SPEECH FROM THE DOCK.

Mr. Larking from the dock said he understood that it was the privilege of a prisoner to say a few words before sentence.

The Judge: I do not say you have a legal right, but I will hear you.

Mr. Larkin said he regretted that the jury had found such a verdict on the evidence submitted by the Crown, but he supposed they had some reason. In the next place, he disputed the accuracy of the police report. He spoke, he said at 200 words a minute. He was not properly reported by the policemen in the crowd, and the statements in the reports were absolutely false, the words being deliberately taken from the context. He was an absolutely fearless man, but he would never advise unarmed people to face a crowd of hired assassins in Sackville Street. The Government was doing all this for a purpose.

The Judge told Larkin not to introduce irrelevant matter.

Mr. Larkin: I beg for no mercy. What you think in your wisdom you should sentence me to I shall be glad to submit to. I should not have cared had it been the verdict of my own class, but—here he shouted loudly.—"It is the verdict of a packed jury." After a moment's pause he again called out, "Jews and Gentiles have tried me."

JUDGE PASSES SENTENCE.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that Larkin from his position ought to have known, and he was obliged to assume that Larkin knew, the consequences that were likely to follow a speech of the kind he made in the then state of feeling during the labour troubles. The Crown were bound to have their case on the words spoken. No evidence was given of the consequences of that speech, but he could only deal with the case on the assumption that the prisoner ought to have known and must be taken to have known the terrible consequences that might follow in an acute labour struggle. The prisoner ought to have known, and he must attribute that knowledge to the prisoner, that crime and violence would follow, and in fact a great many men had [illegible] led to the commission of crime. He could do no less than pass a sentence of seven calendar months' imprisonment.

As Larkin was removed to the cells one of his lieutenants called out, "We'll keep the flag flying, Jim!"

"WORLD'S BIGGEST SPENDTHRIFT."

DEATH OF A MAN FOR TIPS.

From Cody, Wyoming, comes the news of the death on Oct. 28, of Mr. Charles Gilbert Gates, son of the late Mr. John W. ("Bet-you-a-million") Gates, says the Chicago correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Mr. Charles Gates was only 37 years age, and in his comparatively short public career he made himself notorious as the "biggest spendthrift in the world," and earned the nicknames of "Spotilight Charlie" and "Burn-moneyquick" Gates.

He inherited nearly £10,000,000 from his father, who died in Paris two years ago, and he was able to add to his vast sum a big fortune, which he had accumulated through his own efforts. His father made his millions out of barbed-wire fencing, which he was the first to introduce to American farmers and cattlemen.

Young Gates entered his father's business, the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, in 1893, as a clerk, and two years later he was made assistant to the president of the Company. He then turned his hand to stockbroking, and became a partner in the Chicago firm of Baldwin, Gurney and Co., and in 1899 he organised a bank, and several huge corporations in Texas and other States.

His extravagance was notorious, and less than six months ago he told the reporters that he gave away £200,000 every year in tips alone "My father left me more money than I know what to do with," he said. "and I cannot get even with my income. Money is made to burn, anyway, and I am burning it. You blame millionaires for accumulating vast fortunes, which they cannot take with them when they die, and now you call me a spendthrift because I am trying to circulate my dollars. All I want to have left when I die is enough to buy a plain coffin."

NOT A PHILANTHROPIST.

Exactly how much he had left at the time of his death is impossible to say, but as he was entertaining a large party at Cody on his usual extravagant lines, it is certain that he had not succeeded in spending his millions. While by no means a philanthropist, Mr. Gates was generous to a degree, and it was rarely that a "hard-luck" case failed to obtain assistance.

He threw his money about recklessly, and on one occasion gave a waiter a £180 tip because he would not trouble to wait while the latter got change for a £200 note. His bill was £20, and Mr. Gates jumped into his car saying to the amazed but delighted waiter, "Oh! keep the change. I can't wait."

While in Arizona last July he learned that his wife was suing for a divorce, and at a cost of over £1,000 he ordered a special train, and made the 2,700 miles journey to New York practically without a stop in just over 74 hours. He arrived too late to prevent his wife securing a decree, but his headlong rush across the Continent proved one of the newspaper sensations of the year.

TRAGEDY OF FATHER AND SON.

PATHETIC STORY OF A VARSITY MAN.

A sad story of a highly-educated man's many years' struggle with adversity is revealed by a tragedy which was discovered at Willesden on October 28, writes the "Daily Chronicle." Early in the morning the dead body of a man named Gabriel Schumann, of Chaplin-street, Willesden, was found on the railway near Dollis-hill, and later the body of his son, aged mine, was discovered by the police in a field near by, his throat having been cut with a razor. The two had been last seen overnight walking hand-in-hand down the road.

Schumann was a graduate of a German university, with a degree in botany. He was a widely-read man versed in astronomy and other sciences, and was known at the local Socialist club, of which he was a member, as a very keen debater. He did not meet with success in life, and in recent years had endeavoured to earn a livelihood as a jobbing gardener. Four years ago he lost his wife, and this blow seems to have crushed him.

From comments he had made from time to time, it is believed that only the affection he bore for his little son kept him from ending his life some time ago. He spent all his spare time in instructing his boy, and every day took the lad, who lodged with relatives of his late wife at Sandringham-road, Willesden, out for a walk in the district. It was while out on one of these rambles that the tragedy took place.

That the crime was premeditated is shown by the preparations made by Schumann. He had spent the afternoon writing letters to his friends, in destroying papers, and in making a copy of a will drawn up on the previous day, the original being sent to a friend. It is also recalled that after leaving the house in Sandringham-road Schumann sent his lad back to bid good-bye to the children in the house.

The copy of the will shows that he had bequeathed articles to intimate friends, and asked that his own body and that of his son ("if it could be found") should be cremated. If there was not enough money for this purpose he asked that certain personal belonging should be sold.

A sum of £7 due to him he bequeathed to a German organisation to go towards founding a gardeners' club in London. He left all his little boy's books to the children of his landlord. To the latter he left a letter expressing sorrow for the trouble he was causing him, and asking his acceptance of a scarf-pin as a token of his memory.

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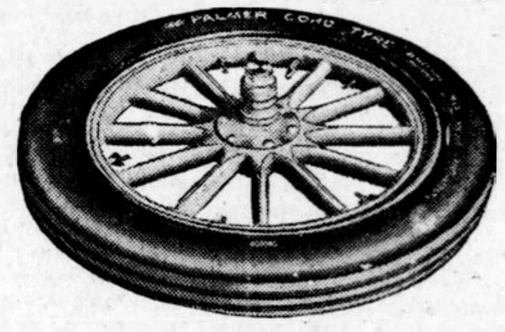

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DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

MR. CADELL'S VIEWS.

VARYING VIEWS ON THE RECLAMATION SCHEME.

We give below a summary of the printed statements sent in to the Bombay Development Committee, by some of the important witnesses most of whom will be subsequently orally examined by that body.

MR. P. R. CADELL.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, at present on leave, in the course of his statement, says:—In considering the development of the Island it is necessary first to examine the means of communication. As regards railways there is not much to be said. The Government in 1909, decided that the B. B. and C. I. Railway, must continue to run up to Colaba; and as regards the wisdon of this decision I do not think there can be any doubt. The undertaking by the G. I. P. Railway, of an overhead electric railway should prove of the greatest assistance in providing communication with the north of the Island and possibly with Salsette. I think that the G. I. P. Railway, should be encourged to devealop the passenger traffic along the Mahim Chord line, to Mahim and Bandra, and for this reason it is desirable to assist the B. B. and C. I Railway, in their project to separate communication between their line and the Habour and Docks. If the B. B. and C. I. Railway, have this separate communication it will leave the Mahim Chord in the hands of the G. I. P. Railway, and will allow of greater facilities of passenger traffic. It is of course presumed that electric traction will shortly be used for all passenger trains.

As regards roads a good deal has been done since 1909, and a good deal more has been approved while a large amount is yet in the stage of contempation. It is necessary to examine the road system in some detail in order to recommend definite proposals for the Committee. It is of course recognised that the cardinal roads in Bombay, must run from north to south and the road system may be divided into east and west portions, the dividing line being the two railways combined from the point at Parel at whch they approach each other. Dealing first with the east of the Island, Frere Road has been linked up with Reay Road and the Port Trust have agreed to widen Reay Road to 90 feet as far as the overbridge at Victoria Road. They desire to postpone the widening north from Victoria overbridge to Kalachowki Road until the traffic demands it. There is no great objection to a short postponement; but in my opinion it would be as well as for the Trust to undertake this widening as soon as they can provide funds for it. From Kalachowki northwards the line of road has not been finally prescribed, but there would be no difficulty in making a uniform 60 feet road from Kalachowki as far as Sewri. The Port Trustees are already making a part of this line and only a small connecting link will remain to be made. From Sewri northwards the Municipality are widening to 60 feet and are making a new line to the east of Vadala village joining Matunga Road at the Preventing Station. From this point the Improvement Trust are widening the road to 60 feet up to Sion Road or Kings' Way. The easternmost line of communication is thus almost secured. I do not think it will be necessary to have more than a 60 feet road from Kalachowki Road, for many years; little therefore requires to be done in this direction. The next north and south road is that proceeding from the Crawford Market northwards. The Improvement Trust have already prescribed the lines on which they propose to make their new Sydenham Street, and it will rest with them to widen Parel Road till it reaches their new Kings Way. At the same time the Municipality are proceeding with the widening of Abdul Rehman Street to 60 feet. All that is, therefore, possible is being done in this direction.

LINKING UP BALLARD AND HORNBY ROAD.

As regards the east and west roads ' in the eastern section there is obvious necessity for a road from Ballard Pier to the Hornby Road. Such a road would ultimately go far towards paying for itself on accound of the great value of the frontages upon it. The Municipal Executive are doing their best to provide a line for such a road; but it will be an initially expensive undertaking and must await until the Improvement Trust are able to deal with portions at least of Fort North. The next east and west road is the Musjid Bunder Road, which the Municipality are improving by set-back at great cost. The Improvement Trust are shortly completing their Sandhurst Road through to the Elphinstone Bridge, and this will greatly relieve the present congestion of traffic. Further north of this the Municipality are doing all that is necessary and possible for the widening of Nesbit Lane, Dockyard Road, Love Lane. Rose Cottage Lane and Victoria Road. All these will be cross roads of much importance and they are being adequately dealt with. In the area to the north a new 80 feet cross road is being made from Sewri through Golanji Hill to Sopari Bag Road and Kings Way. This will be adequate for the northern part of the Sewri-Mazagon Reclamation; but there is no doubt that a further 80 feet cross road will be required for the area south of this. The line of this road will be from Jakeria Bunder at the south end to the new Sewri up to Currey Road. The Executive Engineer has prepared plans for this road; but its line has not yet been laid down, and I think that the Committee should recommended the desirability of it. With this exception adequate steps are being taken in the eastern portion, and I think all that the Committee has to do is to advise expedition in the widening of the north end of Reay Road. As regards the western portion of the Island there is a great want of a broad road to correspond roughly with the Kings' Way on the other side. It is not now possible to carry this road right through the crowded parts of the City up to Bhuleswar and Kalbadevi as was originally intended; bu there will be no great difficulty in bringing a broad road to join the Kings Way at the Byculla Bridge. This road will bring the stream of traffic into Parel Road, but a large portion of the traffic will be taken off before this point by Arthur Road leading through Lamington Road to Girgaum and Queen's Road while it is also intended to widen Clare Road which will carry traffic to the centre of the town. The broad thoroughfare will be provided by widening the DeLisle Road to 100 feet and by carrying this road through the Mahim Woods in the manner recently proposed by me to the Corporation on plans prepared by Mr. Makison. It will constitute the main artery for traffic between Salsette and the City and easy access to the east of the Island will be given by the overbridges which have been and are being constructed culminating with the Dadar Overbriges which has now been agreed to by all the parties concerned. Another north and south road will be required towards the west and this is being provided in Mr. Mackison's and my proposals. This would run from Tardeo along Hornby Vellard and the present Worli Road over the Storm Water Channel to the Mahim Woods where it is easy to provide a good alignment into Mahim Bazar Road ending at the Bandra Causeway. The Tulsi Pipe Line which was alway intended to carry a road will constitute a third road not running truly north and south till it reaches Dadar, but giving facilities for a large area. In addition, a coast road would not only be a great amenity, but also open a large area very suitable for bungalows. I have every hope that the steps now to be taken will remove the nuisance at Love Grove; but until this is done it is not necessary to speculate upon the construction of the road. When, however, it becomes possible this road should take off at the Vellard and be carried along to Worli and thence round the shore of Mahim Bay. As regards east and west roads a new road will be required parellel with and north of Fergusson Road leading from DeLisle Road to the Worli Road. In the Mahim area two cross roads have already been sanctioned by the Corporation—one in the Dadar Kumbharwada locality and the other from the Matunga Station to the Mahim Bazar Road. Other cross roads are however much required in this neighbourhood and are proposed in Mr. Mackison's scheme. It will be seen from this that a good deal requires to be done in the Mahim area; and there is some danger lest the measures which are generally admitted to be necessary should be delayed owing to the question whether they should be carried out by the Municipality or by the Improvement Trust. I do not think it is possible for the Improvement Trust to take up the whole of the Mahim Scheme; nor do I think it desirable that they should do so. But they can assist in the widening of the roads, and I think that they should do so as far as possible by taking the roads up as deferred street schemes. It is desirable that they should be given power when taking up deferred street schemes not merely to widen existing roads, but also to lay down and make new lengths of roads improving the alignment of existing roads. The only other road which requires to be mentioned is one along the Kennedy Sea Face. If the Reclamation is made it will become a necessity. But even without that, I believe it could be constructed without great difficulty without encroaching upon the Ride and the overbridge at Marine Lines could then be made at once. This would be a very popular road and would relieve the traffic on Queen's Road.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS SYSTEM.

The roads having been considered the next point is the means of traction along them for the ordinary population. The extension of the tramway system is very desirable. But the Tramway Company are naturally chary of making an extension from which profits is not really or immediately discernible. The roads on which the extension of the tramway system is immediately desirable are first along Sandhurst Road down to the Docks which has already been agreed to by the Tramway Company, secondly from Frere Road as far as Victoria Road if not to Kalachowki Road, and thirdly along DeLisle Road and when the continuation is made as far as Bandra Causeway, while there must also be communication from Parel Road over the Victoria Road overbridge to the new Cotton Green Reclamation. The Tramway Company will not make all these existensions willingly and I am of opinion that they should be called upon to do so and to consider the possibility of using the trackless trolly or railless electric system which appears to offer great advantages over the fixed track system in developing new areas. It would of course be possible to introduce a system of motor buses, but I do not think that these can ever in the long run compete in cheapness and in carrying power with vehicles run on rails, and they would also be dangerous in many of the Bombay streets. In less crowded parts of the Island, however, where the Tramway Company are unable or unwilling to extend their system I think such motor omnibuses might be possible and should be kept as a weapon in reserve. I shall thoroughly go into this subject when I visit England, but I think the Committee might bear this point in mind in making their recommendations.

MAHIM FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES.

Mahim should be kept for residential purpose and should be allowed to be developed by the people subject to greater power being taken for the construction of roads to which I shall refer later. The area south of this, formerly known as Mingut Mandli lying between Haines Road, DeLisle Road and Worli Road, should be devoted to the industrial purposes. It is low lying at present, but it can easily be raised sufficiently to accommodate mills and chawls for the classes working there should be placed in the same neighbourhood. The area along the Worli Shore should be kept for residences. As I have said, its development depends largely on the success which will attend the attempts to remove the present nuisance at Love Grove. Personally I am very hopeful about these attempts and the development of this area should then be both cheap and easy. Industrial enterprises which are liable to be in any way objectionable to those living in their immediate vicinity or to be potentially injurious to health should be placed in the north and east of the Island immediately to the east of the Improvement Trust's Estates V and VI where the large chemical works have recently been placed. This neighbourhood with its easy access from the sea appears a very suitable area for such undertakings. I am only concerned with Salsette on the point whether it can be relied upon to remove the pressure of population in Bombay. An increasing number of well-to-do people will doubtless have residences more or less occasional in Salsette, but I do not personally think there is any prospect of any large migration of population especially of the poorer classes unless it is possible to provide them with railway fares by electric railway at an extremely cheap rate. I think therefore that the Committee's recommendations will be of greater value in the immediate future with reference to Bombay.

QUESTION OF RECLAMATION.

The question now, however, has to be considered whether, presuming all the areas above referred to to be developed there is still need of obtaining additional land by reclamation. Reclamation is possible in several places—first of all in Back Bay. I consider that the reclamation at this point would be of the greatest advantage to the City. It must be remembered that it is a great advantage to many to live near the centre of business, and also near the Clubs and Hotels which will always be in this neighbourhood. It must further be remembered that the cente of business for the ever increasing number of offices and leading shops, while it has tended northward, cannot go further north than the General Post Office. It tends therefore to spread westwards and southwards and actually to turn many houses or floors formerly used for residence into business premises. The pressure therefore on the accommodation in the Fort is becoming constantly greater. I do not think that any large city situated in similar circumstances in which it is possible to add a large area of ground close to the heart of the city would hesitate to reclaim, and I think that any idea that such a reclamation will affect either the health or the material prosperity of any portion of the Fort, is altogether unfounded. If, however, reclamation is determined on I think it should be in considerable portions. To reclaim any small exclusive areas of land appears to me to be much more expensive, and to be much liable to be dangerous to health since there would be constant disturbances in the areas adjoining the most recent reclamation. I would, however, venture to suggest that the figures so far published as regards the cost of reclamation should be further examined. So far as I can judge they appear to depend too largely on the estimates of one man. Reclamation is also easy and possible in the Mahim Bay; but I do not think that this need be undertaken till Mahim itself is developed. There are also proposals for reclamation in the Mahim River between the Mahim and Sion Causeways and I think that private efforts in this direction should be encouraged. Both these, however, and reclamation on the east of the Island north of the present Port Trust limits would be for trading and industrial purposes. As regards the moving of the existing Government buildings and schools from the Fort to the north of the Island I do not think it would be possible to move any of the principal Government offices since they are situated near the business part of the city; and it is necessary that business men, and also persons visiting the city from outside, should have ready access to them. Educational institutions, however, would, in my opinion, be far better placed in the north of the Island and I think the erection of the College of Science in its present position was a sad mistake.

OPEN SPACES.

I consider the provision of open spaces and recreation grounds as one of the most pressing needs of the city. The small area available near the Fort has been recently encroached upon by the erection of the College of Science and in other ways. It may of course be said to be impossible to hope for recreation grounds so near the business quarters of the city. These recreation grounds have, however, existed in the past, and if they can be continued they are beyond doubt of enormous advantage to the city. If therefore they can be provided as part of the reclamation in Back Bay this constitutes a strong argument in favour of that reclamation being carried out. I have great hopes that it will be possible to reclaim within a few years the whole of the space near the Vellard now known as the Storm Water Reservoir and turn it into an excellent recreation ground, and I think the time has almost come for the Improvement Trust now to create a public park on the area south of Clerk Road originally reclaimed by the Municipality at considerable cost which was handed over to the Trust for that purpose. An area, however, is much required in the north of the Island, and I would draw the Committee's attention to the proposals contained in my letter to the Corporation regarding the development of Mahim. Large as the area proposed seems to be it will not prove to be greater than is required.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

As regards the changes in legislation that are required the first is the application of some at least of the principles of the Town Planning Bill.

SIR F. CURRIMBHOY.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy in the course of his statement says:—As regards the accommodation of the poor, the Improvement Trust has built some chawls in different localities, but these, in my opinion, are scarcely sufficient. Some of the millowners were willing to undertake the construction of chawls in the vicinity of their respective mills and asked the Trust to do the work for them, they undertaking to pay interest at 4 per cent. on the capitalised value and to return the amount of initial outlay in 28 years, but as at the time the Improvement Trust Act was not in operation it was not possible for the Trust to do so. Now the Act is in force and the Trust is willing to do so, but the cost has doubled and made the project prohibitive and impracticable. I still hope some mills will, as an experimental measure, build chawls and, if the prices of materials decline, they will be able to do so on a larger scale.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

As to the recovery from the Improvement Trust, after negotiation, of their rights of reclamation in the Back Bay, south of Charni Road, it is a question for Government and much ground could be cleared by a pronouncement from Government on the extent to which negotiations have proceeded. I believe the period of expiry of the Trust's right is fast drawing nigh and there is little or no hope of the Trust exercising it through want of funds; at the same time I hear that Government have acquired the right. I concur with the Government and consider a Town Planning Act a great desideratum. The question of the provision of sites for Government Institutions, and public institutions in which Government are interested such as the appendages to the University and its colleges, is one which in my opinion can only be solved by a scheme of reclamation. Any effort on the part of Government to acquire existing sites—very few, if any, do exist—would at once lead to the dislocation of the present occupants of them with the result that they would in turn, perhaps, dislocate another section of the population, in all probability, poorer than themselves and thus bring about a further rise in rentals, which are already in some cases oppressive, and the everlasting problem of accommodating the middle classes would become more complex than ever. The "provision of areas suitably located to meet the increasing demand for residential quarters for the different grades of society" can also only be accomplished by creation of sites by reclamation. As a member of the Committee, appointed under Government Resolution, Public Works Department No. C. W.—10328, I have strongly supported the recommendations of the Committee and I am firmly of opinion that the sooner the larger of the two schemes is undertaken the better and less expensive it will be.

MAHIM WOODS.

It has been suggested that in place of the reclamation the Mahim woods should be opened out and building plots provided in that direction. I am in favour of opening up the woods and providing open spaces which would prove useful to the inhabitants of the whole Northern part of the island, and the making suitable roads in place of the present wilderness of narrow and muddy lanes and also providing wide arterial thoroughfares which would link up this part of the island with the rest. This would also provide more building sites which could be utilised by the middle and lower classes. I divide the middle class into three sub-classes—the upper middle, the middle proper, and the lower middle—and of these I think it will only be the latter two who would avail themselves of the facility of living in the suburbs, and that only with most speedy and cheap modes of transit at their disposal. I am firmly convinced that in very rare exceptions, immensely few, if any at all, of the richer classes would ever use this part of the island for residential purposes, notwithstanding the facilities of quick locomotion by motor-cars which they may possess.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

I think it most regrettable and short-sighted that in the past mills, foundries and other factories have been allowed to spring up in a haphazard manner all over the island without consideration for the surroundings, and the first possible opportunity should be taken to mark down a large area, capable of fullest expansion with the growing needs of the industries, in the Northern part of the island for existing industries and for the coming into being of possible new industries. This is essential both from the point of view of public health and in order that any new industries, when developed, may not grow up in areas which it may be found necessary or advisable to reserve for other purposes in the future. When I suggest this I do not mean that the industries should be placed out of the island, as then they would be faced with the difficulties of transport. The North-East portion of the island is in my opinion very good on account of the facility of the Port Trust Railway, and the Docks, etc.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

I can only repeat here what I have said in reply to (c). As the younger generation begin to realise the benefits of physical culture, and out-door life, the demand for recreation grounds is bound to grow, and the only way in which it will be possible to bring about a physical regeneration of the people is by providing recreation grounds and facilities, and thereby encouraging them to indulge in physical exercise Schools and Colleges as well as Private Clubs already experience great difficulty in getting any sort of playgrounds. That difficulty increases every year and if Indian girls were to imitate their European sister and take to out-door games (as they are beginning to do at the Princess Mary Gymkhana) they would find it very hard to get grounds even for a tennis court. I think the bigger Reclamation Scheme will be most suitable as it will cost less, and, with the recreation ground it will provide, will prove an asset to the city. Moreover, it is quite essential for Government purposes in so much as it will provide space for new public buildings, such as the College of Commerce, a Council Hall, which with the advancement of Indians must needs be required. If, however, the burden of providing the recreation grounds and of the construction of Government House makes it prohibitive for the Government to carry it through, then the smaller one might be undertaken for the present but I fear that the cost of reclaiming bit by bit will be exorbitant.

MR. M. C. JAVLE.

Mr. M. C. Javle, one of the representatives of the Mahim Ward on the Municipal Corporation, says:—The number of chawls constructed for the accommodation of the working classes is quite inadequate to meet the growing demand for such quarters. The Town and Island of Bombay should be exempted from the operation of the Town Planning Act. It is quite unnecessary in view of the fact that we have already the Improvement Trust.

I am against any reclamation in Bombay. Government think that reclamation is necessary on the ground that nowhere else in the Island can equally suitable accommodation be provided for the wealthy classes. They think it is a common fallacy that the prosecution of housing schemes in the North of the Island will reduce the demand for accommodation in the vicinity of the Fort, because the well-to-do residents of Bombay desire to be housed on the west and south-west portions of the Island, as near the Fort as houses at suitable rents are available. I think Government are aware that the fashionable quarters of the Island (Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi, Chowpaty, Colaba), are all occupied mostly by wealthy classes. Ghatkoper has become a colony of rich Bhatia merchants. This will show that wealthy men—men of business—have no aversion to living away from the business centre.

I am of opinion that the work of developing the Mahim woods should be undertaken by the Municipality and not by the Improvement Trust. The Trust owing to the many important schemes they have in hand or under contemplation will not be in a position to undertake this scheme of the Development of Mahim for many years. The Trust, however, are of opinion that a lowering of the present somewhat excessive rents can be expected in Bombay by the development of the areas in the North of the Island. They consider that the extensive areas in Mahim and Dharavi should be developed with the object of providing here a convenient residential district for all classes. This view of the Trust clearly shows that this scheme must be undertaken at once. If the Trust are asked to undertake this scheme they will not be able to do so without acquiring all the properties comprised therein. So the scheme will be a very costly one. Besides the landowners, residents and ratepayers of the Mahim woods are strongly against the wholesale acquisition of the Mahim woods by the Trust. They have stated their grounds and I feel sure that they will not be overlooked. The Government themselves were satisfied with their grounds and have twice conveyed their assurance to the residents of Mahim that their woods will not be acquired by the Trust. The Municipality up to now has done nothing for Mahim and I feel sure that they will not grudge to undertake this scheme of developing Mahim woods as planned by Mr. Cadell and Mr. Mackison. The primary duties of any good Municipality are to provide the City with (1) excellent roads, (2) ample supply of pure water, (3) perfect system of drainage, (4) good lights, (5) parks and recreation grounds. The Municipality has done nothing for Mahim. So the Municipality is bound to discharge its primary duties as far as Mahim is concerned.

MR. E. L. SALE.

Mr. E. L. Sale, the Collector of Bombay, says:—The development of the west side of Mahim, which has been held in abeyance, should, in my opinion, be considered. For this development a system of roads running east and west to afford easy access to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line is necessary as well as a broad road connecting Gilder Street with Bandra Causeway. A commencement has been made by the Municipality by the construction of a road between the Lady Jamsetji Road and Mahim Station. This has had at once an appreciable effect on the value of property in the vicinity of the road.

The construction of a road connecting Ballard Road with Hornby Road in the Fort Ward is, in my opinion, desirable. Church Gate Street now carries far more traffic than the amount with which it is really capable of dealing. A street commencing somewhere near the junction of Gunbow Street and Hornby Road and running east to connect with Ballard Road would not only provide a direct road from Hornby Road to the Ballard Pier, but would also open up a congested portion of the Fort Ward. If it be decided not to carry out any reclamation on a large scale in the Back Bay, I would urge that the foreshore between Church Gate and Charni Road stations should be properly protected by a permanent sea-wall and that a Marine Drive should be constructed along the sea-face from Charni Road Level Crossing to Wodehouse Bridge.

It is true that the last proposal cannot be supported by any anticipated enhancement in the value of property or development of surrounding areas but from aesthetic reasons it must be admitted that a City with such a splendid Marine scene should do something to enable its inhabitants and its visitors to enjoy the view which nature has provided under more advantageous conditions than those at present available.

Provision of Sites for Government and public institutions.—No doubt some attempt ought to be made to look ahead and obtain a reservation of sites in various parts of the Island for Government and other public institutions. Very little appears to have been done hitherto in this direction; otherwise one would not see so many public offices and institutions housed in unsuitable rented buildings or cramped for space in the buildings provided for their respective purposes.

One of the first steps to be taken in this case seems to be to provide sites for those offices and institutions which are now located in Government buildings which need extension or in hired buildings. New needs arise so quickly and Government Departments are now-a-days multiplying so rapidly that any accurate forecast of the space required for reservation in any particular period is impossible but a certain percentage of the favourable locality in any newly-developed area of the City should in my opinion be automatically reserved by Government for such purposes. The cost of these areas would in such a case be met by Government, who in the long run would be the gainers since they would pay a lower price than would have had to be paid had they eventually to acquire sites after the full development of the locality.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

At present Section 348, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act gives the Municipal Commissioner some power to control the erection of buildings in such localities and Section 390 gives him the power to prohibit the establishment of a factory in any quarter where it seems undesirable. More general powers are however required. The constitution of some authority is necessary to settle upon a definite scheme of development of such localities as Mahim, Sion and Dharavi and ultimately probably the salt lands to the north-west of the Island and part of the creek between Bombay and Salsette islands. If such a scheme were to be settled by anticipating the wants of the Island and allotting spheres for residential and industrial purposes and suitable sites for recreation and public buildings, it could only be carried into effect by one of two methods, either by acquisition on the lines adopted by the Improvement Trust or by a Town-Planning Bill restricting landowners from developing their properties in any way or utilizing them for any purpose other than provided for in the sanctioned scheme. I am opposed to the removal of such important institutions as the High Court and the Secretariat from their present positions which are eminently suitable. If the need for expansion is great, this should be effected by acquisition of private buildings or utilization of adjoining Government buildings or their sites. The Elphinstone College is already much pressed for room and perhaps its removal to a new commodious site would not be opposed by those most interested in the welfare of the College. If further space after such extension is still needed for the public institutions referred to or for open spaces for recreation, it will be necessary to carry out a reclamation scheme. The extent of such a reclamation scheme should in my opinion depend on the area likely to be required in the next fifty years for the purposes referred to above and for residential buildings. I am of opinion that it would be better to wait and observe the effect of the transference of the cotton exchange and other businesses to the north of the Prince's Dock and the opening of the New Docks before framing any scheme for reclamation. These changes may result in a set-back in the value of land in some parts of the Fort which might be followed by the substitution of residential flats for business quarters. When it is finally decided to carry out a reclamation scheme, I am of opinion that the area reclaimed should be sufficient to meet the requirements for the next fifty years. This method will be more economical than the gradual reclamation of small areas.

(To be continued.)

THE CONGRESS WORK AT KARACHI.

Arrangements for the Indian National Congress at Karachi are proceeding satisfactorily.

Delegates will be lodged in about eight different places, in pucca built houses. At present it is proposed to lodge delegates from United Bengal, Behar, United Provinces, Central Provinces in the Metharam Hostel which has been kindly lent by the authorities for the purpose. Punjab and Sind delegates according to present arrangements will be accommodated in the new chawls of Mr. Kala Gella and a Parsee Gemkanan near the Pandal Site in Ramswami Garrikhata. Madras delegates will be lodged in the Motiram Advani School which is also situate near the Pandal site. For Mahomedan delegates special arrangements have been made in the spacious buildings of Mr. Ghulam Husein Kasim in the Garden Quarter. Hotel accommodation in the North-Western Railway has been secured for those living in European style. Bombay delegates have been provided for in Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha's new buildings on the Bunder Road in Camp. And for the overflow two blocks of the buildings over the furniture shop of Mr. Haji Mahomed Mowloo have been rented. It may be mentioned that the various places reserved for delegates, though apart from one another, are with the exception of the hotel within a radius of about a mile from the Congress Pandal in Ramswami Quarter. All these places including the hotel have a tram service with a distance of two minutes' walk, which can take delegates to the Pandal site. Committees composed of experienced gentlemen have been appointed to look after the comforts of vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian Hindu delegates separately. Others have been formed for attending to Mahomedan delegates and there is yet another committee for looking after delegates living in European style.

The Pandal construction work will be taken in hand within the next week. Applications for volunteers are pouring in.

NEW AEROPLANE PARACHUTE.

A French engineer officer, Captain Couade, attached to the aeronautic service at Vincennes, has recently invented a parachute designed to retard the descent of an aeroplane in the case of injury. The novelty of the invention is the provision of a small auxiliary parachute placed at the back of the aeroplane and suitably connected to a large, or main, parachute. A simple brake attachment controls the release and extension of the small parachute, and immediately this is let go and comes under the influence of the speed of the aeroplane it draws back the main parachute and, by the method of connexion, causes its extension.

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SPIRITS

BUCHANAN S

"BLACK AND WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

◆

MR. WEBB AND FINANCIAL MACHINERY.

A GOVERNMENT BANK.

Under the auspices of the East India Association, Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., on Oct. 27, addressed the members on "Money Power for India."

After defining what he considered was "Money Power," he said the decisions of 1893 and 1908, to restore a gold standard and currency to India had met with continuous opposition in certain quarters. The view had been put forward that the use of gold coins by India would not only enormously injure India, but also the United Kingdom. This fear was without foundation. As to the desirability of creating a central State Bank for India, he said that some enterprising bankers would be quite ready to take over all the Government of India's balances, reserves, paper currency, banking and exchange business, and manage all these departments on the Government's behalf. The Government itself was suspected of not being averse to getting some of its financial responsibility off its shoulders. The exchange bankers, however, were against the idea. Who was to control the proposed Indian State Bank? This great organisation, with its cash resources of perhaps 100,000,000*l*., to make no mention of capital and deposits from the public, would be one of the most powerful monetary forces in the world. If they desired India to obtain the benefits which a concentration of her monetary resources and financial machinery under one central control in India would undoubtedly give, that central control must be exercised by the Government and not by private interests, amid which the Government might be more or less effectively represented. In other words, the proposed Central Bank must be a department of the Government wherein, while public interests should be strongly represented, the Government must exercise supreme control. Finally, he advocated a State paper currency, supplemented by every banking facility. Instead of borrowing, the Government, when constructing a new canal railway, could issue 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, of State Paper Currency to pay the cost of the undertaking, and these notes could be, say, One Pound Sovereign Bearer Debenture Bonds.

The chairman (Sir James Wilson), dealing with the large amount of gold which had gone to India, said that it had received 74,000,000 sovereigns in the last twelve years. Of this increase only 14,000 000 had been added to the reserves of the Government,so that the stock of sovereigns in India had increased in that period by 60,000.000*l*. He estimated that there were 100,000,000 sovereigns in India, 20,000,000 of which were in the banks, and the people had 80,000,000. Thus the people had hoarded something like 80,000,000 in gold sovereigns, and it was safe to assume that India had plenty of sovereigns. Therefore there was no need to establish any mint in India for coining sovereigns; yet he agreed that India should have a mint capable of coining gold, preferably ten-rupee pieces of the same fineness as the sovereign, but only two-thirds of its weight.

Mr. Iyer (representing Madras on the Currency Cmmission) said that India did not want a gold currency. Why should it be forced on them? India's finance was one of recurring deficits, and there were really no cash balances about which to quarrel.

Mr. J. Moreton Frewen severely criticised the finance of the Government in recent years, and urged that its financial policy had brought great loss upon the poor people of the country.

TRAGIC END OF BROOKLAND MOTORIST.

◆

DEATH AT 110 MILES AN HOUR.

Mr. Percy Lambert, most famous of British racing motorists was killed on October 31, in what he had promised his fiancee should be his last attempt to beat the record. Mr. Lambert was thirty-two yea s old, the holder of all the records for the 25-h.p. class of car, and his marriage to Miss Marguerite Morten, a daughter of Mr. Alfred Moreten, of Albrt Hall Mansions, London, S. W., was to have taken place shortly. Mr. Lambert had been spending the week at Brooklands attacking various records, some of which already stood to his own credit. Last Monday he broke the world's fifty mile and fifty kilometres record in a 25-h.p. Talbot car. The former he accomplished in 27 min. 2.23 secs., a speed of 110.96 miles an hour. He was the first motorist in the world to cover over 100 miles in an hour, and it was in an attempt to beat his own achievement that he met his death.

He started at 9-20, and had covered just over the fifty miles in twenty-eight minutes, well inside the record, when the tyre of his off-side back wheel burst. He was travelling at about 110 miles an hour. He had just entered the deep gully behind the members' enclosure, and was out of sight of the watchers when a lou report was heard.

Three men jumped on separate cars and dashed off to see what had happened. They found Mr. Lambert lying on the track, while twenty yards away stood the car, on all four wheels. Mr. Lambert was terribly injured about the head. He received medical treatment, and then, while on the way to Weybridge Cottage Hospital, he died without having recovered consciousness.

The only witness of the accident was a young man named William McIntyre, a son of Mr. Thomas McIntyre, one of the lodge keepers at Brooklands. It appeared to him, he said, that after the tyre burst Mr. Lambert attempted to slow the car down. He seemed to keep control of it for about fifty yards. Then it started zigzagging across the track, and after striking the bottom edge dashed to the top. Here it struck the edge and turned turtle, then somersaulted from the top to the level on its four wheels. It was at the second somersault that Mr. Lambert fell out of the car.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE MOHURRUM.

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To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to request you to publish the accompanying appeal in your valuable Journal and oblige. Bombay Mahomedans who are anxious to know the result of their representation to Government on the question of the Mohurrum regulations may receive useful guidance therein.

Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Nov. 14.

BADRUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

AN APPEAL TO THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY.

The following reply has been received from the Government of Bombay by me to our representation on the subject of the annual celebration of the Mohurrum in Bombay.

No. 7933 of 1913.

Judicial Department,
Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1913.

From,
C. C. Watson, Esqr., C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

To,
Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Esqr.,
President of the Anjuman Islam
Ahle-Sunnut-ul-Jamat of Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial dated the 21st October 1913, in which you ask for modification of the regulations imposed by Government upon the celebration of the Mohurram Festival in Bombay.

2. In reply I am to state that the regulations were framed with a view to the paramount necessity of preserving order in the City of Bombay. The Governor in Council is unable to consider the question of any alteration to these regulations within the short time available before the next celebrations. But after the ensuing Mohurrum is over the Governor in Council will be prepared to consider any representations made by leading Mahomedans on the matter.

I have the etc., etc.

It will be seen from the above that the Government cannot unfortunately see their way in satisfying the legitimate wishes of the Mahomedans in Bombay at present. However, disappointing the reply might be, in not modifying the Mohurrum regulations this year, I request my Mahomedan brethren to bear in mind that the Government holds out the promise that due consideration will be given to any representation put forward by the leading Mahomedans of Bombay, some time after the approaching Mohurrum.

It is now my earnest hope that those of our brethren who have by their self-sacrificing spirit and their devotion to the cause of Islam, become the recognised leaders of the community, will heartily respond to this invitation of the Government, and represent the true feelings and sentiments of our people on the delicate question, which has been becoming a bitter sore with them.

No one, who is in close touch with the vast majority of our people can ignore the fact of the intensity of the feeling on this matter, and at the same time the supreme patience with which they have submitted to the vexatious regulations, relying fully on the ultimate success of their prayer.

I have done my humble duty towards my co-religionists as well as towards our benign Government and it is now for the other leaders also to come out and co-operate with Government in the solution of this problem. Our Government is quite justified in referring to them in their reply to our representation as by their silence and apathy in the past they do not seem to have realised their duties as well as responsibilities in this matter. Is it not their duty to help Government with their advice and safeguard the interests of their co-religionists?

The Mahomedans of Bombay have all along for the last two years borne the force of the restrictions with admirable patience, and I now earnestly appeal to my brethren, to once more submit to the wishes of Government. I have full and entire confidence in that, that in the illustrious representative of His Imperial Majesty our beloved King Emperor in Bombay, we have a liberal minded nobleman who will consider the question on its own merits and allow the time-honoured celebration of this religious festival, its proper place in the life of the Mahomedans in Bombay, as there is absolutely no reason why any rigid restrictions should be made applicable to Bombay alone. It is but one year that we will have to wait, and our patience will be amply rewarded. His Excellency the Governor must have realized the true state of the position, and gauged the religious fervour which animates the thousands of Bombay Mahomedans committed to his care and protection.

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

◆

MR. MAHOMED ALI AND HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, editor of "The Comrade," delivered an address on British foreign policy towards Moslem States at a meeting of the Positivist Society on Oct. 26. He stated that whatever discontent there was among Indian Mahomedans in regard to atrocities in Tripoli and the Balkans, was the result of Sir Edward Grey's own inaction and was not due to the parliamentary intervention of men like Lord Lamington and Mr. Guinness. Far from being disloyal to the British Government, as some autocratic Anglo-Indian officials pretended to believe them to be the Moslems regarded the British connection with India as a dispensation of Providence, for it gave them peace and introduced new factors in their development and growth which were not shared by their co-religionists abroad. While disbelieving not a word of the Koran and abating not a jot of their Islamic extra-territorial fervour, the Indian Mussulmans were determined to take advantage of the facilities which British rule in India provided for their self-improvement. But they were not content with their present share in directing the internal policy of the Government in India, nor with being considered a negligible quantity in the direction of the foreign policy of an empire which was not an empire of 45,000,000 British, or 11,000,000 Colonials only, but an empire of 315,000,000 Indians also among whom the King had no less than 70,000,000 Mussulmans subjects.

IMPRISONMENT OF JUVENILES.

◆

A SHOCKING CASE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In view of the tardily awakened interest in certain defects of the administration of our criminal law a case which occured in one of the Presidency Magistrate's Courts, yesterday calls for at least a little attention. A young girl, said to be 16 years of age but having the appearance of being much younger, was put up by the police on two charges of theft, and on being convicted of the first it was found she had already been convicted and imprisoned on *nine* previous occasions. She was accordingly sentenced to two further terms of rigorous imprisonment.

It is surely difficult to conceive a more powerful confirmation than this case of the opinion now almost unanimously held by the more advanced criminologists of England and America that punishment by the State as a deterrent from crime has proved not only a failure, but worse than a failure, and one can hardly refrain from asking if it is not possible for the combined wisdom of the enlarged Councils to devise some better scheme for the prevention of crime and reformation of law breakers, than that which makes habitual criminals and confirmed gaol birds of children of tender years. Are there, too, no philanthropic ladies or gentlemen of any community in this City who will stand between the law and its cruelties and found some institution to save little girls from such a terrible experience as early imprisonment and its bad associations at such an impressionable age?

Again, the magistrates are not to blame. The law gives them no option. Boys can be, and are, flogged in such cases, but girls they can only fine or imprison. That the discharge of their duties in this regard is personally distasteful, is shown, I think, in this very case. With this child was arraigned another little girl said to be eleven years old, who though found equally guilty had not yet been in goal. In her case the Magistrate, with what was a manifest apology to the police and others present, and an evident consciousness that he was evading the law, confined himself to warning and discharging, and handing her over to her father with an admonition to take care of her.

Yours etc.,

H. A. H. PYNE.

Bombay 14th November, 1913.

A BANKING PROBLEM.

◆

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers be pleased to throw light on the following interesting question on Banking Practice?

A City Improvement Trust Loan Note is issued in favour of Bank P. Q. The Bank transfers it to a broker with a blank endorsement, which is afterwards changed into a special endorsement by the broker while delivering the note to a client. The client holds it for two or three years and draws the half yearly interest, four or five times, from Bank A. B. where the interest on the Loan is made payable. Thereafter by an accident, the holder's surname in the endorsement happens to be defaced or blotted so as to become illegible. Bank A. B. refuses to pay further interest, till the surname is restored in the endorsement with an authentication by Bank P. Q. Bank P. Q. never knew the holder ,as the latter bought the Note through his broker.' The broker is dead. What is the remedy?

Q. 1. Can Bank P. Q., which never knew what the obliterated word was, be justifiably expected to authenticate the restoration of the surname in the endorsement, relying on the word of the holder?

Q. 2. May not Bank A. B., after satisfying itself from its own records that the defaced word was such and such on the previous occasions of the interest paid, grant the request of the holder that he may be allowed to endorse the Note to himself, in order to have a neat endorsement again?

Yours, etc.,

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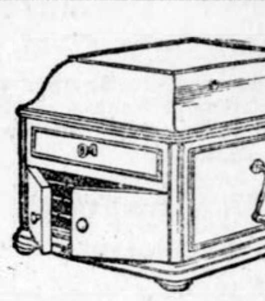
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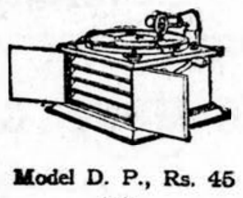
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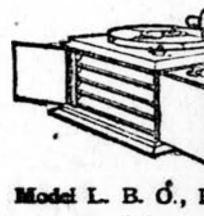
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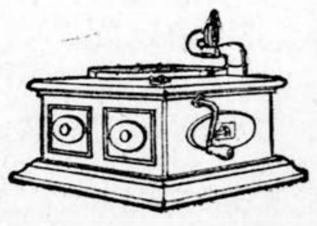
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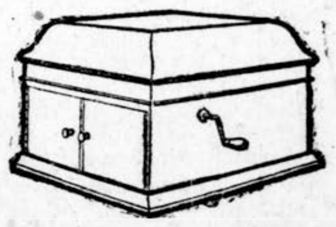
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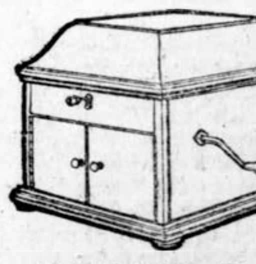
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THE BUSINESS MAN.

THE MODERN VIEW OF HIS CALLING.

At the meeting of the Ancoats Brotherhood in the New Islington Hall, Ancoats, Oct. 27, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe gave a lecture on "The religion of business," says the "Manchester Guardian".

Mr. Ratcliffe after stating that he did not accept the notice that religion aad business were inharmonious things, pointed out how modern ethical and religious teaching took a different view of industrialism from that taken by the idealist teaching of the nineteenth century. The "prophets" of the last century, with the exception of Emerson and a few others, believed that society had taken a wrong turn at the industrial revolution when men departed from the simple old order of field work, craftsmanship, and the small producer. That belief would be found alike in Blake and Shelley, Wordsworth and Carlyle, Ruskin and William Morris, Browning and Matthew Arnold. It took the form in Wordsworth of a deliberate seclusion from the world; in Carlyle, of continuous denunciation of what his fellows were doing; in Ruskin and William Morris, of doing their best to remodel the State. But they agreed in their antagonism to the spirit and method of the modern industrial world. They agreed, for example, that a place like Manchester was equivalent to a man like Carlyle, was nothing but a potterer among worms—a man with a muckrake. A railway, to Ruskin, was only a convenience to enable to Ruskin, was only a convenience to enable fools in Manchester to go to Liverpool, and a telegraph was only a means whereby idiots could babble round the world. The cry of these thinkers was, "Back to the Middle Ages." The imaginative, creative mind of the present generation took another view of the world of industry.

"THE WAY OUT IS THE WAY THROUGH."

That was the point at which modern thought and feeling was separating itself from the thought that preceded it. The old idea was that if a man followed the golden rule in business he would be broken, or in other words, "You cannot be straight in business he would be broken, or in other words, "You cannot be straight in business and prosper." That was not the feeling of the modern worker. People were coming to see that modern industrialism was an inevitable stage in the development of society, and as a new American writer, Gerald Stanley Lee, said:—"The way out is the way throught." The change had, its origin across the Atlantic. It seemed as though the old grit and energy which went into the creation of the Puritanical basis of the United States was now being transfused into the world of business, and was building up a new idealism in commerce and business. It had a vulgar side in the extravagance with which the art of advertisement was carried on in America. Its most noticeable sign was the way in which the up-to-date American capitalist was making use of the discoveries and theories of psychology in order to get out of the worker the last ounce of his nervous power without any over-expenditure of time. This new development would need the most careful scrutiny on the part of the leaders of the labour movement. But there was a finer and more human side of this view of industry. However hideous our modern cities and however disturbing the enormous embodiments of industry in mechanical power and massed labour, they represented the power of the mind of man, and man must begin to seek ways in which to make them subserve the needs of his spirit. As the American writer already quoted said: "Business is not business. It is a matter of the spirit. It is art. It is religion." The golden rule, he said, took or ought to take very soon in real religion very much the same position that table manners took in morals—it must be taken for granted. "Any man who can and will to-day good can get ahead, in the United States and England, of practically everybody." The workers, by their attempts to obtain their share in the heritage of life, showed that they had already realised the spiritual side of industry. That was the meaning of the labour unrest. Could the capitalists be made to see that this new conception of industry afforded the only possible escape for society from its present hideous inferno?

STORIES OF KING EDWARD

OFFICIOUS CLUB OFFICIAL AND THE ROYAL SMOKER.

In an age of memoirs, the recollections of a man who has really been on intimate terms with princes and potentates are doubly welcome. Such a volume is "My Memories," by Lord Suffield (published by Herbert Jenkins, Ltd.).

Lord Suffield was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and the constant companion for forty years of the late King Edward VII. Of the late King, Lord Suffield writes:—"He never forgot a friend nor refused any courtesy it was in his power to grant. . . . For all his bonhomie, however, the Prince (King Edward) would not tolerate the slightest impertinence. I remember his leaving White's Club over something of the sort. His Royal Highness happened to light a cigar or cigarette in a room which people did not usually smoke in. Some officious official came up and said so, and the Prince replied quite pleasantly that he was just going. The official retorted rather rudely that the club rules must be adhered to, no matter who the member was, and the Prince, without another word, left the club and withdrew his name next day. The Marlborough Club owes its existence to that little cause or lack of tact on the part of one of White's people."

A good story is told of Lord Mark Kerr, who as he grew older became very forgetful. "It was a year or so before King Edward died. They met in the street one day and stood chatting together for a few minutes. The King had said good-bye, and was moving away, when Kerr stopped him and said:—"Excuse me, sir, but would you mind telling me your name? I know your face very well, but I cannot remember who you are.""

G. K. CHESTERTON'S NEW PLAY.

AUTHOR'S VIEWS ON "PROBLEM" HEROINES.

The matter of feminine psychology in modern plays occupied the greater part of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's mind during an interview held with him by a representative of "The Daily Chronicle." At the Little Theatre, a few days ago Mr. Kenelm Foss produced a new fantastic comedy by Mr. Chesterton called "Magic."

In it, there is a "Stranger" who is something more than the professional conjurer whose "tricks" bring him into the Duke's drawing-room where the action of the comedy takes place, for this mysterious being (Mr. Franklin Dyall) is a true believer in the supernatural and has more faith in it than in the science of his antagonist in the story, Dr. Grimthorpe (Mr. William Farren). There are other interesting figures besides in Mr. Chesterton's piece, including a "believing" clergyman (Mr. O. P. Heggie) and an amusing Duke (Mr. Fred Lewis) with things to say of Ibsen and Bernard Shaw. But upon his characters and his comedy the witty writer preferred to throw no light, for our representative had asked him for some information about the one woman character in his comedy (to be impersonated by Miss Grace Croft), and here was a test of great productive possibilities for one who has never been able to understand why the average dramatist of to-day devotes so much of his time to analysing Woman.

"The Patricia Carleen of my comedy I do not understand in the very least. She is like what so many women characters on the stage should be, and is not worth, as a subject, worrying about. There has been far too much trying to understand woman," said Mr. Chesterton, "and I should think that the evident indifference she is beginning to show towards man is largely due to the many clumsy masculine attempts to describe her soul. I am perhaps supported in this theory by the fact of man's contemptuous and superior pity for the woman who tries, and generally fails, to describe his nature accurately in fiction.

"If anyone says the woman in my play is merely a poetical figure, I answer that that is exactly as it should be; the reason being that the play is written by a man."

"You would not, Mr. Chesterton, go so far, in a reverse direction, as to suggest that you would necessarily make a poetical figure in a play because it had been written by a woman?"

"No, inded I would not go so far as all that," laughed Mr. Chesterton. Then he went on with his quarrel with the fashion for setting up a woman on the stage and "crowding round her to discuss her soul."

THE WOMAN IN THE PLAY.

"All this vivisection of woman in what is called the modern problem play is nonsense—and worse. I think the analysis is shameful if false, and rather more shameful if it is true. I feel myself that the woman in the play is a difficulty that should never have been one. You do not find it in the old stories that have made literature. It was the ancient hero's business to get married to his heroine, not to dance aroused her for information about her soul! To hear certain persons in certain circles talk, one might think, if one were fool enough, that the soul was an exclusively feminine possession. This analysing of woman, this striving to understand her, is sheer impudence. There was something much better in the simple way of the pirate of old who would carry off a woman as a valuable object, which he preferred not to understand, but only to possess. This was much more complimentary to the woman than treating her as a psychologic freak!"

From all of which intending visitors to the Little Theatre next Friday evening may safely persuade themselves that they are not being asked by Mr. G. K. Chesterton to assist at a discussion on the soul of woman.

EQUAL INCOMES A NECESSITY.

MR. G. B. SHAW'S PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN STATE.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw informed a crowded congregation at the City Temple, representing the City Temple Literary Society, on October 30, that Christianity came to an end with the Crucifixion, says the "Daily Chronicle."

For that reason "Christian Economics," the subject of his lecture, did not concern them unless they had made up their mind to reintroduce Christianity into the world and into this country. At present all our institutions were deliberately organised for the prevention of Christianity. Was it worth while to undo the Crucifixion, to take up the tradition of Christianity again and see what we could do with it?

If we did, he recognised three main things to which we should stand committed as Christians. We should have to give up revenge and punishment completely and entirely; we should have to scrap the entire judicial and criminal system. We should have to stop putting people in prison, we should have to stop scolding and complaining and writing to the "Times."

Then we should have to take, in a sense, no thought for the morrow—which would necessitate communism. And last, we should have to adopt the doctrine which was called the immanence of God, and believe that there was a divine spark in man.

But the only one of those doctrines which touched Christian economics, remarked Mr. Shaw, was that we should take no thought for the morrow. The weak point in communism was that it did not give the consumer any control over production. Therefore everybody must have an income, and naturally everybody must have an exactly equal income. What we had at present was not a distribution of income but absolute plunder. And in a Christian State, when a man was regarded as a bit of God, and his value was infinite, we could not buy him and sell him as we did now.

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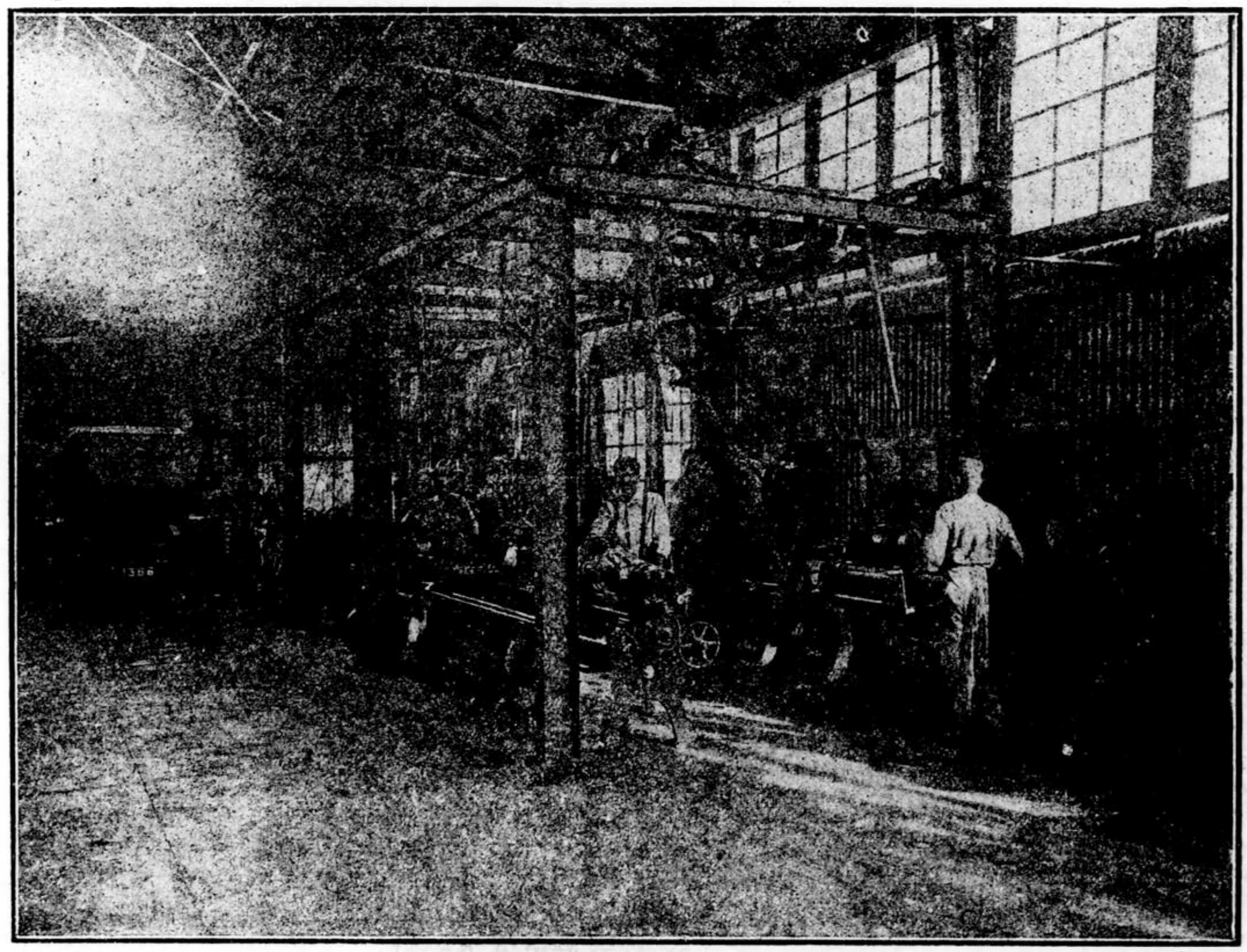

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